





## Original Correspondence.

## PERMANENT RELIEF FUND AGAINST ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES, &amp;c.—No. II.

SIR,—In the propositions I am going to submit to public examination, I hope to receive the benefit of all doubts that may arise with respect to the "facts and figures, reasons and principles," necessary to be given in explanation of the extensive and important business in view: at least, I ask this favour to be granted until time and opportunity be allowed me for clearing up such doubts or denials; for, on a subject with so many ramifications and new points for consideration, it is no easy matter to explain its peculiar features and bearings, so as at once to carry conviction of its benefits (and great and numerous they truly are) to the entire satisfaction of all minds. This is a claim which every person submitting original propositions to public investigation and support has a fair title to request and expect.

The foundation upon which to institute the proposed "GENERAL AND PERMANENT RELIEF FUND" to be as follows:—

1. Coalmasters to contribute 4d. per ton of coal raised by them.
2. Colliers to also contribute 4d. per ton raised.
3. Labourers, hauliers, &c., 4d. per ton raised.
4. Lords and ladies of manors, and others claiming a right to work, or to depute others to work, coal and other minerals from beneath the surface of their lands, also to contribute 4d. per ton of coal raised (we will leave all other minerals out of the question for the present). These contributions (which in the aggregate would be seven-eighths of a 1d. per ton of coal raised) to constitute the "BENEVOLENT FUND" in question; or a gross aggregate sum upon the 84,000,000 of tons of coal annually raised in the United Kingdom of 306,750*l*. Here, so far as truth in figures go, we should leave an ample fund to meet all possible claims for relief and compensation in all cases of colliery accidents throughout the entire country; and to these "contributions" I fancy myself able to prove that no reasonable objections can be opposed by any of the four parties above-mentioned, or by the public either.

1. With respect to coalmasters. This 4d. per ton of coal would be the means of exonerating them from the heavy charges inflicted upon their working capital, when accidents happen to all or any of their workmen; which often (as, for instance, at Risca) extends to thousands of pounds. Hence no reasonable objections to this 4d. per ton of coal could exist on the part of coalmasters; for they would have more than an equivalent in the saving of expenses (exclusive of moral claims) incidental to accidents to persons in their pits and levels, which, in extensive collieries, are continually happening.

2. The contribution of 4d. per ton of coal from the colliers would be far more than met by the instant relief and compensation they and their families would receive on accidents of any kind happening to them; but in addition to these benefits, each individual collier would be relieved of the usual deductions made from his earnings for "Doctor and Casualty Fund," which often amounts to more than 4d. per week; hence these parties would have for their 4d. contribution much more than an equivalent return.

3. With respect to labourers, hauliers, and others engaged about collieries, they would have for their one-eighth of a penny contribution all the advantages of a working collier and his family, and also be exempt from the usual payment to the "Doctor's Fund," which would be a considerable gain to them severally: hence we should have no complaint from these parties on account of the new arrangement herein proposed.

4. With regard to the farthing contribution from lords of manors, and others claiming a right to minerals under the surface of their lands, to correctly understand this point it may be necessary to state that those parties claim what they term a *royalty* upon all minerals raised from beneath the surface of their several manors and lands, the amount of which charge fluctuates from 4d., 6d., 8d., 10d., and 1s. per ton of coal, and more or less for other minerals, according to their market value; these other minerals, however, I will leave out of the question for the present. Now, this charge by lords of manors, if not that by freeholders, has no support, so far as I have been able to learn, from either law or equity, for it is, in fact, a mere *usurpation*, which has been growing quietly, and by small degrees, ever since the time of Henry II., when the people about Newcastle petitioned that monarch for leave to dig for coal in their locality, the right to all minerals beneath the surface of the land and waters being a *ROYAL PREROGATIVE*, a right inalienable, and not to be lost by lapse of time; hence this *untransferable national right* cannot legally be claimed by any other person or party in this country than the kings or queens of England for the time being, or by their representatives specially and royally appointed for national purposes. From this it would clearly appear that these charges by lords of manors and others, for a royalty on minerals is, as above stated, a mere usurpation; indeed, the very term *royalty* is fatal to all claims of the kind, all such claims being the prescriptive rights of the king or queen alone, as aforesaid, or of a commission specially and royally appointed to act for them. Again, all manorial rights (and in reason, all freehold rights also) are, and were, limited to the surface only of the respective manors and lands, except that of raising stone, sand, clay, and lime, for building purposes; which surface rights were, in troublesome times, granted to powerful lords and barons for "suit and service" to the paramount lord or lady, the king or queen of the land. From the foregoing facts and reasonings, I arrive at the conclusion that all these claims for a royalty on coal and other minerals by private individuals are of a more than doubtful character, and, therefore, consider it neither unjust or unfair to require these lords of manors and freeholders to contribute out of their questionable royalty charges on coal 4d. per ton towards instituting and maintaining the "Benevolent Fund" above mentioned; indeed, were the contribution put at a halfpenny per ton of coal, there could be no reasonable ground of objection for these parties, since it would be only a refunding of an over-charge upon a material for which no equivalent had been given, and, consequently, the proposed contribution of 4d. per ton of coal would be no tax or impost upon the powerful and influential parties here referred to.

Thus may a large annual sum be raised, in the most unobjectionable manner, for the beneficial purposes herein contemplated; but to effectually carry out the affair a short Act of Parliament would be necessary, not to levy a tax on any article or individual whatever, but simply to modify existing charges on the raising and working of coal, and collecting and appropriating such charges to ameliorate the losses and sufferings of thousands of poor and innocent people when similar accidents occur as those at Hartley, Merthyr, Risca, Coed Cymmer, and Landhill—accidents by which it is confidently stated 1000 men, in the prime of their lives and strength, are annually sacrificed in fulfilling their duty to the country and their families, and by which probably 5000 persons are plunged into poverty, grief, and destitution. Under these circumstances there can be no plausible objections to the modification of the charges on the working of collieries herein proposed, started by the parties immediately concerned; and as regards the public, not a syllable can be said on the subject in disparagement of the arrangements in question: but, on the contrary, the general community would, on the permanent establishment of the "Benevolent Relief Fund," be exempt from the many urgent calls upon its sympathy and purse for relief on repetitions of the serious and melancholy accidents in coal mines we so often have experienced, and are, unfortunately, so liable to experience in the future.

There is one point with respect to royalties on minerals that may be mentioned to show the difference between the liberality of the Crown and the tyranny of *usurpers*; it is this—the Queen holds her just right to all the minerals in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and the royalty charge is only one penny per ton of coal raised from the mines of that district of country, whilst lords of manors and freeholders have the conscience to charge, under the assumed and surreptitious name of a *royalty*, 4d. to 6d., 8d., 10d., and 1s. per ton for a like quantity of coal worked from beneath the surface of their respective manors and lands. However, only let them contribute the proposed farthing per ton to the "GENERAL PERMANENT RELIEF FUND" herein described, and they will hear no more from me touching their "usurpations."

Here I will wait a time, to give opponents to the proposed "modifications of the charges upon the working of collieries" an opportunity to state their objections thereto. I think I have sufficiently explained the business, at least the principles and outlines of it, to enable all persons conversant with colliery operations to arrive at fair and just conclusions on the subject. If the question be thoroughly and dispassionately discussed in your truly liberal Journal, and any probability should arise of its being put in operation, or taken under more powerful or favourable auspices, all necessary particulars with regard to its proper and efficient organisation, including other desirable arrangements that would naturally spring out of it, shall be fully explained; but if this truly important affair be suffered to die of mind, like a tale that is told for mere amusement only, or "a nine

days' wonder," it would be folly on my part to waste more "midnight oil" in attempting to push the matter further, and on your's also to give publicity to the IDEA referred to, although IDEAS are often (like young bairns when they come into the world, "helpless, naked, and bare") found to be "pearls beyond all price," for they are the gems, the fathers, as it were, of great facts and principles, which when duly nurtured and carried out, become the institutions of a replenished and civilised world; "institutions" that give life and power to human society, and by their operations and influence afford health, peace, prosperity, and happiness to millions of people.—Newport, Mon., March 26. S. B. ROGERS.

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF BRITISH MINERS.

SIR,—In last week's Journal there is a letter, signed "S. B. Rogers," in which reference is made to a communication that appeared in your previous Number, signed "G. B. S.," in the following words:—"S. B. likewise refers to a 'rather awkward affair relating to the National Association for the Relief of British Miners,' which has received 292*l*. 6s. 2d. for the Hartley Fund, which has not been handed over to the committee; and it is complained that even the 50 guineas which the promoters of the association offered to subscribe has not yet been paid to the Hartley Fund. Will you permit me to give this statement an emphatic denial? The 50 guineas to which reference is made was paid by me into the bank of Messrs. Lambton and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Jan. 27, to the credit of the Hartley Fund, and my cheque was duly honoured on the 30th of the same month through Messrs. Barclay and Co. In addition to this, instead of 292*l*., there has been paid to credit of the Hartley Fund, on behalf of this association, a sum of upwards of 360*l*., making a total of 411*l*. I trust after this explanation, which can be fully verified to the satisfaction of 'G. B. S.' or Mr. S. B. Rogers, there will be no repetition of a slander which these gentlemen have, I hope unwittingly, helped to circulate. I may add that, if either of your correspondents will refer to the *Newcastle Northern Daily Express* of the 5th and 14th inst., they will find the question fully dealt with there. Further, not one of the gentlemen attached to this association has either received or asked a single shilling for arduous services performed from its formation to this day. On the contrary, nearly 300*l*. has been expended in the promotion of the undertaking by myself alone.—March 26. HADDOCK DENNIS, Sec.

## UNDERGROUND AIR-DOORS.

SIR,—While underground, the other day, it occurred to me whether one of Brabson's patent door springs (used so commonly in public buildings) could not be attached to air-doors. I am sure if properly put on they would tend greatly to relieve the anxiety respecting the liability of air-doors being left open; and to such causes I am afraid a great many of those appalling accidents must be attributed. The cost cannot be any excuse, while the putting them on can be done by any common labourer. I am not sure this has not been attempted before; but as I think it is worthy of a trial I have ordered one to be put in use to try the experiment, and will let you know the result.—*Yatalyfera Ironworks, March 27.* ROBERT C. FISHER.

## SIMPLE DRAWING TACKLE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "X," seems either not to understand my object, or is not thoroughly acquainted with the mode of working metallic mines. Supposing a mine to be working on trial where there was no adit, and only one small shaft, and that sunk on the course of the lode at an underlie, say, of 2 feet per fathom, and it being essentially necessary for the drainage of such shaft to have a lift of pumps put in the shaft for pumping out the water, so that there would only be a small portion of the shaft left, just sufficient for one kibble or skip to work in, to draw the stuff from the mine, it would be difficult to draw with a horse-whim, as there would not be room for two kibbles to pass each other, and a horse could not draw with only one kibble; but there being a small stream of water that can be brought into the mine, at an elevation of 60 to 70 feet, but not sufficient to pump and draw the stuff, yet more than sufficient for pumping purposes. Now, it seems to me the question at issue is, in what way can this small stream of water be applied for drawing the stuff from the mine on the most economical principles? The plan I propose has already appeared in the Journal, and I think it will be found to overcome the greatest difficulty where circumstances oblige any one to have the whole of the motive power, drawing tackle, &c., at the surface. Your correspondent suggests a balance-chain to wind round the axle of the shieve: this is very good where there is room for it to work up and down the shaft, so as not to get entangled in the drawing-chain, &c. I stated in my letter which appeared in the Journal of the 8th inst. that where two or more shafts were in a mine they might be made available for working balances, whereby the ascending and descending of the kibble could be conducted with more regularity: could your correspondent point out any better plan than the one I laid down for drawing with an incline-plane, and where all the tackle must be at the surface, it will be thankfully received.

A friend of mine suggested the use of an hydraulic engine, and he thinks it would require less water than an incline-plane. Not being acquainted with hydraulics, I cannot form an opinion; perhaps some of your readers would be kind enough to answer this question? ROBERT SANDERS.

P.S.—Your correspondent, in his letter of the 15th, says that by filling the two boxes at the top of the incline, and the small one discharging its water when halfway down, will involve the loss of half the water. I beg to inform him that he is labouring under an error in that respect. Suppose it were necessary to fill the large box with water to start the kibble from the bottom of the shaft; but, instead of doing so, you put one-third of the water in the small one, so as to answer the same purpose; by the time the small box gets to its discharging point there will be a great weight of chain drawn out of the shaft, and a corresponding weight gone down the incline; these two put together will more than make up for the weight of water in the small box; so that with the weight getting less in the shaft, and getting more on the incline, this water would not be required to draw the kibble the remainder of the distance. On the other hand, if the whole of the water had been in the large box, it must descend with it to the bottom, consequently cause a great strain on the break. The only water wasted by a double incline over a balance working in a shaft, is the small quantity required to start the larger truck from the bottom and send the kibble down. He suggests a cycloid incline; but how will he keep the water in the box, if the box and water are level? When going down the steep part of the incline, it must necessarily follow that when the box gets down on the more horizontal part the water will run over the end nearest to the top of the incline, which I should consider very objectionable. R. S.

## IRON-MAKING IN MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—In the Journal of the 15th inst. there is a letter from one of your old and respected correspondents, headed "An Opening for the Ironmasters of Monmouthshire and South Wales." The spirit of this letter would fain make one believe that there are only six or seven ironworks in the kingdom capable of producing soft, tough, hammered iron, fitted for shielding ships and batteries from the destructive effects of Armstrong guns. I do not at all call in question the object of such a communication: it is in keeping with the spirit of the times—that is, let everyone "draw grist to his own mill," if he can, but do not do it at the expense of your neighbours, if you can help it, for they may be as deserving of Government patronage as yourself, keeping greed and injustice in the background. I have great respect for the author of the most practical work on Iron Smelting which we have in print, but that will not deter me from expressing my honest opinion when I think he is in error. I think he was amongst the first men of his age to advocate, in the most plain and straightforward manner, the application of science to aid the practical smelter of iron in carrying on his processes to successful results, and yet at this day he seems to think, and even says, it is necessary to go back nearly half a century to obtain an effectual method of making soft, tough, hammered iron. Now, this does not speak much for modern improvement, or for the sound principles laid down in Mr. Rogers's book on Iron Smelting. In that work it is clearly and distinctly laid down, that whilst managers and conductors of iron smelting are guided solely by rule of thumb there is but little hope of progress in iron metallurgy. Half a century ago the practice of iron smelting, and, in fact, every other kind of smelting, must have been a great deal more in the dark than what it is now; yet it seems, however primitive must have been their modes of making iron, that we must retrace our steps and confess our ignorance. Is your correspondent in earnest, or is he merely cajoling the old obstructives, otherwise "rule of thumb" regime? We would fain believe that the latter is his ironical aim. We presume that those works which he has been honest enough to put forward as the

ne plus ultra of iron-producing establishments never made any red heat, sold short, white, or mottled iron; and that they have always kept hot and nob with number one; if so, why need go back half a century to make the required quality? Perhaps "This distance lends enchantment to the view." Are there any more deteriorating elements in iron ores now than what were in them half a century ago? We think not. Are we to suppose that because a train runs off the line of rail, whereby a few are inconvenienced by broken heads and bruised limbs, that we must go back to the days of the old Jehus, in order to be taken easily on our journey? No; no; we cannot afford such a sacrifice as that would involve. We must rather find out the why and the wherefore; that is the most rational method of proceeding in the nineteenth century, according to the principles laid down by Mr. Rogers in his book on Iron Smelting. C. B. R.

## IRON AND STEEL—"BESSEMER'S" PROCESS.

SIR,—As I always find your Journal asserting the justice of the principle *sum cuique in patent rights*, I venture to offer you the following observations. From time to time Mr. Bessemer favours the public with a complete *rendu* of what he calls the progress of "his" process, with his latest improvements, the quality of the products, their applicability in the arts, the tests they have undergone, &c. Being interested as a manufacturer in ascertaining what "progress" had really been made in a method of making iron and steel, which at first made so much noise in the world, but seemed after all to have "gone up like a sky-rocket, and come down like the stick," I turned first to Mr. Bessemer's original specification for my starting point of information. I there found that the essence of his claim lay in the peculiar apparatus by which he forced atmospheric air through a bath of molten iron. In order to define as exactly as possible the limits of priority, I next turned to Mr. Martien's specification on a similar subject, of date prior to Mr. Bessemer's, and I there found that Mr. Martien's claim "for the forcing of air through a metal bath, passing in a current through a gutter," and as he did not limit himself to any peculiar velocity, it is presumable that he was at liberty to stop this current at will, without straying out of his invention; in which case it clearly becomes an ordinary stagnant metal bath. If he did so limit himself, it must have been by an extraordinary blunder of his patent agent, but this would not render the blowing of air through molten metal the invention or the property of Mr. Bessemer. It cannot be disputed that Mr. Bessemer's vessel was a great step in advance of Mr. Martien's, but there was one great imperfection in it—from the moment of the introduction of the hot metal all control over the operation, except as to the time, was at an end; it could not be stopped, to allow an examination of the state of the metal, without allowing the latter to rise in the tuyeres, and so to destroy the vessel itself. This is now corrected: Mr. Bessemer is using a fire-clay pipe, which dips from above into the metal, being unconnected with the vessel, and removable at will, thus giving the command of the operation. But this modification (and its importance is obvious) is due not to Mr. Bessemer but to Sir Francis Knowles, who made it the subject of his patent (No. 2411, Oct. 20, 1856). The operative words are "the adaptation of pipes in the interior of the furnace or kiln, which commencing at the top thereof descend nearly to the bottom, where they are open, so as to admit of the metal rising within them when the furnace is filled with it in its hot and liquid state. These pipes are to be made of good fire-clay, and to their tops are to be fitted closely the blast-pipes of the blowing-engine." I am given to understand that the object of this patent was not to monopolise the invention so much as to prevent others from doing so by the publication of it, for he is much too practical a metallurgist to think of converting one part of his metal by burning 20 to 25 per cent. of the whole, even for steel. Again, Mr. Bessemer states more particularly as to his experiments in Sweden, that he uses *nitrate of soda* in his manufacture of steel. Without enquiring too nicely in such case how much of the process of purification is due to the air-blast, and how much to the oxidising power, and the reactions brought into play by the salt; or observing that it is pretty well established now by Messrs. Binks, M. Frémy, and others that steel cannot be made without the presence of *nitrogen*, I must in justice again point out that this use of "nitrate of soda" is due also to Sir Francis Knowles, and forms the subject of his patents, but I do not find that Mr. Bessemer makes even the slightest allusion to this indisputable priority any more than to the former. Mr. Bessemer (if I am rightly informed) will live to learn that this chemical application is like the bow of Ulysses, which none but its master could bend!

We, therefore, come down at last to this combination, as what Mr. Bessemer calls his process, after wholly abandoning in practice his original vessel:—1. An invention of Mr. Martien's, "the blowing of air through a metal bath upwards;"—2. Two inventions of Sir Francis Knowles, the use of the "dipping tuyere of fire-clay" and of "nitrate of soda" as a purifier. Now, I ask any the merest tyro in patent law whether Mr. Bessemer can claim any monopoly in this combination, or any originality of invention whatever? He has abandoned practically his only original invention—his converting vessel. As to the few mechanical contrivances of detail, for making convenient adjustments in his application of the above processes, they are long ago in the domain of the public, and cannot form the subject of patent rights.

The celebrated Martinus Scriblerus in his memoirs tells us that it became a very difficult question to determine whether a worsted stocking, which had been in substance all darned away by repeated darnings, still preserved its identity, continuing to be the same stocking. But what would that learned logician (and lawyer) have said if the original stocking belonged to one person, and the various worsted of the successive darnings belonged to others, the question had been raised "in whom was vested the ownership of the stocking?" This question Mr. Bessemer would seem to have solved (*more suto*) by very unceremoniously appropriating the whole. I leave him to settle accounts with the respective owners of "the worsted." All I say is that I believe that neither against them nor against the public can he claim any monopoly whatever. But, I am pretty clearly of opinion that what he is doing it is open to any one (subject to adverse patent claims) to do, if it be worth while to do it.

Mr. Bessemer may be a very ingenious man, but I fear his ingenuity is rather too much displayed in what is called in homely phrase, "Catching things out of other people's leather." It is reported that when he first began to make steel very little of it would "draw clear," but when the "nitrate of soda" was used, as in the Swedish operations, the steel worked well. Allowing something for the use of metal free from sulphur and phosphorus (which the air-blast does not remove), it would be satisfactory to learn what is the difference when the nitrate of soda is absent? In the accounts of the Swedish experiments, the use of this salt is very modestly named "a little nitrate of soda" (*par exemple*)!

## GOLD DISCOVERIES—REDUCTION OF GOLD QUARTZ.

SIR,—It was not my intention to notice the observations and discussions which have lately appeared in the *Mining Journal* with reference to gold and extraction, &c., inasmuch as they have evidently emanated from parties who have had but little, if any, practical experience in the matter. Some time ago the readers of the Journal were told in the most positive manner that a discovery was made by which ten times the amount of silver could be obtained from the ore than that indicated by assay. I am many were weak enough to believe it. What has been the result? I do not come forward to warn the public to be on their guard, so as not to be caught by these visionary schemes, but merely to correct some of the statements made by your correspondents with regard to the gold discoveries, the system of extraction, &c., adopted in America and Australia. It is true the whole subject has been well explained in a series of papers in the *Mining Journal* since 1848, but it may not be convenient to refer to them; therefore, I shall take the liberty of making a few remarks.

Mr. Leicester states in his last communication that in Mexico the system of extraction in use is what he calls pulp-amalgamation, and is troubled by mules, &c. Your correspondent confounds the system of Pato amalgamation for extracting silver with the gold-reducing process. In America they extract gold both from pyrites and from quartz by mechanical means, and without quicksilver. The pyrites residue is treated over and over again until it is consumed. The quartz residue, if it contained 3 dwts. of the gold per ton by assay, would be re-stamped, but generally speaking the separation of the gold from the quartz is so easily effected, when the operations are properly conducted, that the residue is too poor for re-treatment. I am not at all surprised to learn that the remains, or tailings, resulting from crushing rich quartz in Australia should be found occasionally rich, and more especially if complicated machinery be applied, and the washings attended to by inexperienced hands. The works referred to by Mr. Leicester appear to be very carelessly carried on. I trust the Port Phillip Company in the waste 30 ozs. of gold per ton! I trust the Port Phillip Company works, which are in the same district, will secure some of these rich wastes.



[illegible]



is worth 20¢ per ton, and east 13¢. The 70 cross-  
expected to reach the lode at this level in about four months, and  
tin as it is, being of the same character as at the 60'. All the stopes are  
large quantities of ore. A rumour prevails here that some of the cross have  
during the past few days, but this requires confirmation from an authentic source.



## ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the office of the company, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Saturday last, Mr. ROBERT BIDDLE in the chair.

Mr. A. MACDONALD (the secretary) having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the following general account for the year 1861, was submitted:—

RECEIVED—Assurance premiums	£194,616 19 11
Less commission	6,419 3 4
Interest on investments	81,900 12 2
Less income tax	3,340 4 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>£266,853 4 3</b>
PAID—Assurance claims	£129,968 19 0
Annuity claims	1,040 10 0
Purchase of policies	8,110 17 4
Reversions	250 19 9
Office expenses	7,557 1 11
Medical fees	269 6 6
General law charges	291 19 7
Balance carried to investments	119,328 10 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>£266,853 4 3</b>

Dr.—To balance, January 1, 1861, consisting of:	
Funded property	£728,418 15 8
Loans on policies	14,335 10 0
Mortgages	294,161 4 0
Life interests	65,818 0 3
Reversions	27,982 17 6
Cash on hand and on deposit	20,189 0 6
To balance from general account	£1,911,505 8 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,930,833 18 5</b>

Cr.—By terminable annuities, &c.	£ 341 12 6
By balance, December 31, 1861, consisting of:	
Funded property	£ 653,621 15 8
Loans on policies	78,328 3 0
Mortgages	1,194,185 9 1
Life interests	57,734 17 9
Reversions	27,984 8 9
Cash on hand	8,627 11 8
To balance from general account	£2,030,492 5 11
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,930,833 18 5</b>

STATEMENT OF THE SOCIETY'S BUSINESS IN THE YEAR 1861.	
No. of proposals received	539
Policies issued	443
Proposals declined	96
Not completed	40
Assured by new policies	£ 312,240
Amount of new premiums	11,135
Total premiums received	199,242
Number of policies remaining in force at end of year	8,617
Amounts assured thereon	6,802,158
Am. of bonus outstanding	586,188
Total liabilities	7,388,346
Invested capital	2,030,492

In 1861, on 167 policies assuring 132 lives, the sum of £141,861 including bonus. Of 167 policies determined by death in 1861—138, assuring £101,017, carried £20,296 bonus.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, although we have not done so much business this last year as we have in former years, which I believe has been the case generally with life assurance offices, owing to the difficulties that have arisen abroad, and to the small profits which have been made in business, which we feel, perhaps, more than anybody else; still the results shown in the statement circulated among the policy holders, will I think prove very satisfactory. We have in the course of the year issued 443 new policies, assuring in the aggregate the sum of £312,240, and the new premiums received amount to £11,135. Those policies are made up thus—six of 5000l. and upwards; one between 5000l. and 4000l.; twelve between 4000l. and 3000l.; twenty between 3000l. and 2000l.; ninety between 2000l. and 1000l.; 124 between 1000l. and 500l.; and 158 from 500l. downwards. We have a premium income of 199,000l., and interest on investments 82,000l.—that is the credit side of our account. The other side of the account shows that we have lost by death 167 policies, assuring, with bonus, the sum of 141,861l. Of these 138, assuring the sum of 101,017l., carried a bonus of 20,296l. There is a singular fact with reference to these—if the results of these policies had not commuted their bonus, by taking cash or reducing the premiums—they would have received the sum of 11,887l. more bonus, which, added to the 20,296l., would make an amount of 31,983l., which is an average of 31 per cent. upon the sums assured. But there is one policy dropped during the year, which was a very early policy, of 5000l.; and if part of the bonus had not been taken before the policy became a claim then it would have been added to the sum of 28,347l., which is equal to 56l. 12s. per cent. upon our other policies. In addition to the 167 policies which have become claims, we have purchased 56 policies, 71 have lapsed, and 3 have ceased by expiration of time, which made 297 policies off and 443 policies on, thus increasing the number of policies by 146. The claims that have accrued upon policies that have fallen in during the year amounted to 141,861l.; but, according to the tables upon which the society's calculations are based, we might have expected to have been called upon to pay 160,539l., so that there was the difference between those items in favour of the society—consequently, last year was a favourable one. (Hear, hear.) I believe there is not a single farthing of that investment that is not safe and secure. The ages of the parties whose lives have fallen in by death were—eighty-nine 60 years and upwards, twenty-three between 70 and 80 years, and ten above 80 years, the oldest being aged 90. The average, therefore, was 58½ years. All of those policies have been very profitable to the society. As regards the assurance fund, that now amounts to more than 2,000,000l. We have now in existence 8617 policies, assuring the sum of 6,802,158l., which, with the bonus of 586,188l., makes a total liability of 7,388,346l.; to meet which we have 2,030,000l. invested capital, and 200,000l. arising from premiums. Thus we have more than one-fourth of our total liability positively put by in safe investments. I believe there is not a single farthing of that investment that is not safe and secure. We have been more careful in seeing our investments safely made than in attempting to secure a large interest, thinking it more for the benefit of the assured to have the society's invested capital perfectly secure than to obtain a large rate of interest, which after all, might prove very fallacious items when we came to make up the accounts. Upon former occasions I have alluded to the amount advanced by the society upon the security of its policies. That amount does not appear to have greatly increased during the past year, but, notwithstanding, it has increased very considerably. We have lent upon policies the sum of 15,044l., but have repaid 11,700l. In respect of policies that have fallen in and become claims during the year. Therefore, really we have lent during the year upon the security of policies the sum of 3,344l. The amount of 15,000l. I consider that item as worthy of special remark, because it alludes to a principle in connection with our society which in difficult times becomes of the greatest advantage to the assured—I refer to the facility the society offers to its policy holders of raising money, for a short or long period, upon the security of their policies; while, on the other hand, the society cannot have a better security than these policies, nor in the event of the loans not being repaid before the policies fall in can we do better than in this way reduce the liability before the claims arise. As showing the value of this facility, I may refer to one policy for 1000l., upon which during the past year we lent the large sum of 900l. It was, of course, on the security of the policy, but the bonus accumulations of which had so much increased its value that we felt perfectly justified in making that apparently large advance. It should be borne in mind that this is a peculiarly easy and inexpensive way of borrowing money, for there is no trouble, no delay, and no legal expenses, the only cost being the stamp duty of 2s. 6d. per cent. Another point to which I would refer is the purchase of policies. The society under this head has paid during the year 8000l.; this is an addition to the 119,000l. we have laid by. These purchases are really an investment, and a very valuable investment, too, for the society, seeing that by giving a portion of the value of the policy the society bought it, and, therefore, diminished its liability to the extent of the purchase money. The figures may appear somewhat large—I mean our office expenses. I do not think you will consider this large, when I tell you that it includes everything—salaries, advertising (which is necessarily very heavy), stationery, house rent, and everything else. The whole amounts to 7557l., which upon 280,000l. of the society's income, is under 3 per cent. There are several gentlemen in this room connected with large commercial undertakings, but I very much doubt if you find any business managed at so low an expenditure as 3 per cent. upon its income. (Hear, hear.) I would strongly impress upon the minds of all present the high position in which the Economic Life Assurance Society stands; we have four of our liabilities positively invested, in addition to which we derive 200,000l. from premium income, and above 80,000l. interest from investments, to meet the claims arising from policies. (Cheers.) Therefore, the position of the affairs of this society ought to give the greatest confidence, not only to the present policy-holders, but it ought to amply satisfy all contemplating joining it, that whatever they may contribute in the shape of premium is not wanted to make up any deficiencies upon the claims that might accrue upon policies now in existence, but that they will certainly receive the whole benefit of their own premiums, and probably derive great benefit by the premiums already in existence. So that, instead of doing the society kindness, the society would be conferring upon new assurers a very great kindness in admitting them to its ranks. (Hear, hear.) I will now move that the accounts and statements be received and adopted.

Mr. W. ROUTH (deputy-chairman) seconded the motion.

Capt. WHITEHEAD asked whether the business of the society up to the present portion of the quinquennial period had increased when compared with the corresponding portion of the previous quinquennial period?—The CHAIRMAN replied that compared with the corresponding portion of the previous quinquennial period it was rather less.

Capt. WHITEHEAD enquired the rate of interest charged upon the loans advanced upon the security of the policies?—The CHAIRMAN replied that they always charged 5 per cent., as that was the amount stipulated by the Deeds of Settlement.

Capt. WHITEHEAD presumed that the 7,000,000l. included the whole of the amount that could accrue upon the existing policies.—The CHAIRMAN replied that the item referred to included the whole of the outstanding liabilities up to Jan. 1, 1862.

Capt. WHITEHEAD said he could only repeat what he had said upon several occasions, that the balance-sheet and comparative statement placed in the hands of the policy holder should be published to the world, for they exhibited in the most concise and clear manner the exact position of the society. He did not believe there was another single office could show an actual income of nearly 200,000l. from premiums, and an interest upon invested capital of about 70,000l. If other assurance offices would but make their reports into such lines, showing so much received from premiums, so much for interest upon invested capital, and then show the amount of the liabilities, with one-fourth of the amount secured in safe investments, he did not think so much failure would be heard of in the life assurance world. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The retiring auditors were re-elected, when a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the board and himself, thanked the meeting for the vote just passed. It would be their duty as well as his pleasure to continue to manage the affairs of this society with the same care, and he hoped and believed with the same success, that had characterised their career.

Mr. CURTIS said the present meeting would be neglecting a duty if it separated without recording the best thanks of the policy holders to Mr. Downes, their secretary; and also to Mr. Macdonald, their secretary; for to them the society was indebted for much of its increasing prosperity. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN said he could assure the meeting that the board fully endorsed the opinion just announced, for the society was greatly indebted to those gentlemen, particularly to Mr. Downes, who had been secretary for a great number of years, and in whose calculating the board placed the greatest possible confidence. The question being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. DOWNES, in acknowledgment, said it was gratifying to Mr. Macdonald and himself to find that the discharge of their respective duties met with such general approbation. They thanked the meeting cordially for this mark of esteem and respect, and they hoped to continue to deserve it. The proceedings then terminated.

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: From the appearance of the end driving at the 42 we are not far from the lode, as there is a much greater quantity of water flowing from it. There is no change in the winze since last report, and the stopes are producing the same quantity of ore. The dressing and surface operations are also progressing.

BELOVED CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, March 27: Since the last general meeting the following work has been done.—The middle adit level, on the north lode, has been extended (up to the present date) about 11 fms., on a lode varying from 10 in. to 3 ft. wide, and for the greater part of this drive the lode has shown signs of improvement, producing large blocks of muddle, thickly spotted with copper ore, but the lode in the end is at present small, being disordered by a small cross-course; this end is now about 3 fms. behind the winze sunk in the bottom of the shallow adit level. The cross-cut north, east of the air-shaft, has been extended 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., where we intersected the lode, but it being poor at this point it was thought advisable to suspend it for a time, and prove it by cross-cutting further east, after we have communicated to the winze. The No. 1 south lode has been extended east 1 fathom 1 foot, but is at present disordered, and operations are suspended for a time. The cross-cut south has been extended on about 3 fathoms 2 feet, in which drive we intersected a small branch underlying south, containing muddle and spots of copper ore, but the great south lode has not yet been met with; this also is suspended. For the future working of this mine, I would recommend the water to be hauled out of the winze at once, and have the ground dilled preparatory to commencing a cross-cut north towards the main north lode, and effect a communication, by rising and sinking as soon as possible, which, when done, will give a good ventilation for opening out this lode both east and west of Sims's shaft; and also push on the same level towards the junction of the tin lode, which I think will be found a good piece of ground. We have about 4 or 5 tons of tribbles ore dressed, which I think will realise about 3s. per ton.

BILLIN.—There is nothing of note to report on this week, as we are busy clearing and drawing the west stuff, and but little fresh ground has been cut since last advised.

Next week I hope to be able to give a better account of our progress.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—J. Lester, March 26: No. 1 Lode: The winze from the 17 was communicated with the 40 on Friday last, and in good ore; since then the men have been engaged squaring down the bottom of the winze, and extending the level west on the course of the ore reported last week. We have several fathoms yet to drive to get under the dip the carbonate of lead had in the 17.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, March 25: The engine lode in the 68 east is 4 ft. wide, a strong masonry lode, composed of quartz, flint, spar, and spots of ore. The ore in the cross-cut north and south is somewhat harder for driving than it has been, and we are, however, forcing on these ends as fast as possible. We have hauled a kindly pile of stuff which has been broken from the Menadue lode west, previous to intersecting the cross-course spoken of in my last; the end is still in an unsettled state, owing to the influence of this cross-course. The Menadue lode, in the 54 fathom level east, is fully 3 ft. wide, looking very promising, and producing good stones of ore.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. Bishop, Jan., March 25: At the 13, east of cross-cut, on Clarke's lode, the lode is small, but opening again in the bottom of the end. The 13 fm. level end, west of cross-cut, will produce 1 ton of pretty good ore per fathom—a kindly lode. The adit level, east of cross-cut, on the south lode, is composed chiefly of gossan. The stopes west of cross-cut are worth—No. 1, 10l. per fm.; No. 2, 3l. per fm.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, March 27: The great north cross continues hard for driving; the beds are becoming more perpendicular; the forebreast is now 32 yards in advance of the shaft. The level driving west from Fugh's shaft continues easy for driving, with spots of lead intermixed. The rise in the back of the 55 yard level, east of Edgworth's shaft, continues hard for progress. The tribute pitch is improved since last week.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, J. Pemberton, March 22: The lode in the 80, west of the engine-shaft, is much improved since our last report, and is now worth 15l. per fathom. The lode in the 70 west is much the same, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 60 east, on the south lode, is split into two branches, the north branch is producing some good stones of ore; we are expecting shortly to meet the south branch, which will improve the value of the lode. The lode in the 50 east, on the new south lode, is worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the back of the 40, on the new south lode, is 2 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 8l. per fm. The lode in the 60 east, on King's lode, is coming into more settled ground, and the lode looking very promising; it is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 50 west, on King's lode, for the last 6 ft. has been disordered by a horse of ground; we expect in a fathom or two the lode will improve again, and be equally as good as last reported. King's shaft is completed to the adit level, pent-house put in, and commenced sinking below with eight men and four boys, at 6l. per fm.; 10 fms. certain bargain.—Trenow: We expect to hole Norden's shaft to the 45 in a week or ten days. The 45 west of the cross-cut, is extended about 12 fms.; during the last 3 fms. the lode has greatly improved in size, with some good stones of ore; should it continue we shall set it to work on tribute. We have intersected the south branch in the 45 fm. level cross-cut; we find no ore to value, and have suspended it until we see what the 25 fm. level cross-cut meets with. We have cut some rich branches of ore in the 25 fm. level cross-cut, and ought to be near King's lode.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, March 27: No change here: the lode in the winze from boundary to the 20 is worth about 12 cwt. per fm.

CROOKHAVEN.—Wm. Tonkin, March 20: Engine-shaft: There is but very little sunk since my last visit, in consequence of some ground giving way between the 50 fm. brace and the bottom, the proper scumming timber not being cut under hand. There was a delay in getting it cut, the men being put to help discharge the coals from the vessel. As there is a complaint that the cost is too high, I have stopped the men from the 40 cross-cut, which may make 10l. difference in the present month's cost. There is no change in the ground, but still a stony lode. In the cross-cut at the western trial shaft the ground is of the same promising character, producing stones of copper and muddle, mixed with copper. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

CUIDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, March 27: The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 60, is still looking very promising. The tin part of the lode for 3 feet wide is composed of quartz and peach, which will produce 4 cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. The lode is very hard, which makes the shaft rather spare for sinking. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is very large. We are carrying down about 3 feet of tin part, which will produce 3½ cwt. of tin to the 100 cwt. In the 100, west of Ticker's shaft, the lode is disordered, being mixed with gossan, cupel, kilias, &c., and at the present time is poor for tin. The men have driven through the lode that was set to them on setting for 7l. 10s., and, in consequence of the ground being very hard, I have agreed to give them 9l. for the next fathom, which will take them the greater part of the month to complete, without a sudden change in the ground. I find from last month, and that being a short one, I call the staff, 20l. 5s.; merchants' bills and cartage, 23l. 6s. 8d.; 11 tackmen drawing water and stuff, 18l. 10s. 4d.; whim drawing, lander, and kibbles, 5l. 8s. 6d.; total, 72l. 10s. 4d., which, out of 180l. per month, leaves but 47l. 9s. 6d. for the actual breaking of the ground—a very slow process in mining, whereas, if more miners were working, it would be developing the mine quick, and the cost would not increase in proportion to the number of men, as the same staff would do it three times the number of men were working.

C











at the incline shaft, below the 10, is without alteration to notice. We are making fair progress with the house.

**ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Advices received per steamer, *Merro Vieho*, Jan. 29.—Reduction Department: Since the date of my last letter, forwarded per French steamer, under date the 17th inst., the general work throughout this department has been carried on with regularity, and without any interruption. The supply of stone received on the spalling-floors has just been sufficient to afford a supply of ore for the consumption of the stamps, though not quite enough to make us feel at ease in getting our quantity well picked from the small kilns. The picking, however, has been as carefully done as the limited daily supply would admit of, and the spalling carefully attended to. The stamps have had an ample water-power, and have done a full average duty. The amalgamation machinery has worked effectively, and all the sand treated produced by the stamps. The duty of the department has been steadily and satisfactorily performed. The proportion of kilias rejected in treatment is rather larger than during the first division of this month.

**COST AND PROFIT.**—Produce for Jan. is 48,692 oits.  
Less loss in melting ..... 263 oits.

Leaving ..... 48,429 oits., at 7s. 7d. per oit. £18,363 0 10  
The cost for Jan. is Rs. 86,926 \$178, exchange 2s. 2d. .... 9,417 0 1

Thereby leaving a profit of £ 8,946 0 9  
The cost for January is less than that for the month of December, and may be taken as below the present average, but the increased rate of exchange has operated unfavourably on the sterling amount, and thus reduced the profit, which would otherwise have been about equal to that shown in December. During January our general prices have been favourable, and the outlay for provisions and materials less than in December. The stock of essential supplies is good at present, and there is every prospect of the chief articles of consumption being procured throughout the season at present prices.

\* \* We shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET with next week's Journal, in which several interesting papers and letters from correspondents, now necessarily omitted, will be inserted—also the Quarterly Returns of Sales from the different Mines, and a variety of miscellaneous information.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET.—LONDON, March 28, 1862.

COPPER. £ s. d.		BRASS. Per Ton.	
Best selected....	101 0 0	Sheets .....	100-110
Tough oaks .....	98 0 0	Wire .....	94-95d.
Tie .....	98 0 0	Tubes .....	113-124d.
Burna Barra ....	97 10 0-98 0 0	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.	
Coppage .....	0 1 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 0-16 0 0
Copper wire .....	0 1 0 1/2	(hammered) .....	17 0-18 0 0
ditto tubes .....	0 1 1	English, in faggots .....	18 0-23 0 0
Sheeting & bolts .....	0 0 11	English, Spring .....	18 0-23 0 0
Bottoms .....	0 1 0	Bessemer's Engineers Tool .....	44 0 0
Old (Exchange) .....	0 0 9 1/2	Spindle .....	30 0 0
IRON. Per Ton.		QUICKSILVER .....	7 0 0 p. bottle
Bars, Welsh in London .....	6 5 0	SPILTER. Per Ton.	
ditto arrive .....	5 15 0-5 17 6	Foreign .....	18 10 0
Nail rods .....	7 0 0	To arrive .....	18 10-18 12 6
Stafford in London .....	7 0 0-7 10 0	KING.	
Bars ditto .....	7 5 0-8 0 0	In sheets .....	24 0 0
Hoops ditto .....	8 5 0-8 10 0	TIN.	
Sheets, single .....	9 0 0-9 10 0	English, blocks .....	120 0 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales .....	2 0 0-4 0 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels) .....	121 0 0
Refined metal, ditto .....	4 0 0-5 0 0	ditto, Refined .....	122 0 0
Bars, common, ditto .....	5 0 0	Banca .....	124 0 0
ditto, merchant, in Tees .....	6 0 0	Straits .....	117 0 0
ditto, railway, in Wales .....	6 5 0	TIN-PLATES.	
ditto, Swed. in London .....	11 10 0-12 0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1	8 0-1 9 0
To arrive .....	11 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality .....	14 0-1 15 0
Pig No. 1, in Clyde .....	2 8 0-2 18 0	IC Ditto 2d quality .....	1 4 6-1 6 6
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees .....	—	IC Ditto 3d quality .....	1 11 0-1 13 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees .....	—	IC Coke .....	1 2 6
Staffordshire Forge Pig .....	3 10 0-3 12 6	IC Ditto .....	1 2 6
Welsh Forge Pig .....	—	Canada plates .....	12 10 0-13 0 0
LEAD.		In London; 30s. less at the works.	—
English Pig .....	10 15 0-21 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing .....	p. lb. 9d.
ditto sheet .....	21 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs .....	6 12 6-6 15 0
ditto red lead .....	21 10 0-21 15 0	In London .....	—
ditto white .....	28 10 0-30 0 0	* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.	
ditto patent shot .....	22 10 0-23 0 0		
Spanish .....	18 15 0-19 0 0		

**REMARKS.**—Our market maintains with tolerable steadiness the improvement reported last week. Prices of some descriptions of metals have advanced in consequence of the increased demand, whilst others remain without change, and holders of second-hand parcels still experience difficulty in realising, unless below current rates. Consumers generally are buying more freely than for some time past, and there is a steady enquiry for shipment to the Continent. Indian orders continue limited, and the latest accounts report the markets there to be still very dull.

**COPPER.**—Greater firmness is manifested in the market for English; sellers now quote full rates, and are indisposed to make any concession, as a good enquiry exists for France and for home consumption at the present moment. Foreign continues firm at advanced rates. Burna Barra, 97l. 10s.; Kapunda, 99l.; Chili, 88l.; Spanish, 88l. to 90l. For yellow metal there is a good demand, at about 1d. per lb. under fixed rates, and very little to be bought from first hands under 8 1/2d. per lb.

**IRON.**—There is an increased amount of activity in the market for railway bars, and the demand seems to be steadily on the increase; price firm, at 5l. 5s., f.o.b. in Wales. Merchant bars are less in request, and easier to buy—5l. at the works, and 5l. 15s. to 5l. 17s. 6d. delivered f.o.b. in the Thames, is now accepted by manufacturers not engaged in rolling rails. In Staffordshire descriptions there is an increased demand for best qualities, many makers are full of orders for rail-roads, and best bars are also more in request. At the late meeting of the Staffordshire Ironmasters it was decided to make no alterations in quoted rates, except for hoops, which were reduced 10s. per ton—to 8l. 5s.; sales at this price have, however, been made for some time past, so that in effect this reduction was made long ago. Swedish bars are saleable to a limited extent at about 11l. 5s. to 11l. 10s.; arrivals of about 100 tons have taken place during the week. Scotch pigs have steadily advanced about 9d. per ton, mixed numbers now quoted 50s. to 50s. 1 1/2d.; market closing easy.

**SPILTER.**—Further business has been effected during the past week at about 18l. 10s. for spot parcels, and 18l. 10s. to 18l. 12s. 6d. for spring shipments. The market is now steady, but exhibits less activity. Sellers remain firm at quotations.

**ZINC.**—On the 26th inst. an advance of 20s. per ton was made, making the present price 24l. There is a good ordinary enquiry both for sheets and sheathing.

**LEAD.**—No alteration to report in English pig, and the market remains dull at former quotations. Spanish pig, 18l. 15s.

**TIN.**—English is less in request, and sellers are at present unable to obtain full prices. Foreign is quiet, and tolerably steady at 177l. for Straits; 124l. Banca.

**TIN-PLATES.**—With the exception of America, there is but little demand for export, but as large shipments continue to be made thither prices keep up in consequence.

**STEEL.**—No transactions are reported in any way affecting the position of Swedish keg or faggot; prices are nominally the same as last quoted.

**THE SPILTER TRADE.**—Messrs. Berger report that—Since our last this metal has been subjected to many variations: without any immediate cause or reason prices from 18l. receded to 17l. 5s. and 17l. 10s., but at this reduction they stopped, and our previous remarks that the stocks in the principal markets are not above the average, was fully proved during the last fortnight, when a sudden rise of 10s. up to 25s. was immediately established in Hambro and Breslau by large purchases, made principally for France, where the stocks are very low. Our market followed, and about 1500 tons were done at 18l. to 18l. 10s. spot, 18l. 10s. delivery, but prices abroad are still above ours, and it is not unlikely that continental buyers will have to come and buy from us very shortly. We also must expect some demand from India, whence the shipments have been very small for some time.

**Stocks on March 1, 1862** ..... 5123 tons—price from £17 10 to £17 15  
" 1861 ..... 4087 " 18 0 21 10  
" 1860 ..... 3284 " 20 15 21 0  
" 1859 ..... 3979 " 21 6 21 5  
" 1858 ..... 1673 " 26 0 26 10

**TIN TRADE.**—We stated last week that there really did not appear any good reason for the recent falling in the price of tin, and anyone will observe by looking into the matter that the difference in the price of metal and black tin is about 17l. per ton in favour of the smelter. We cannot see any reason why this should be so; the miners, we think, ought to look after their own interest, and, if necessary, unite to stock their tin (or, at all events, their surplus) until a fair price is given between miner and smelter. We do not wish to say one word against the smelters, and admit that all parties should watch their own interest, but we fear the miners are not so alive to it as the smelters. Both parties ought to work in unison for the

common benefit of mining, and the sooner such a course of action can be fairly adopted the better for "One and All."

If some mines in a state of depression want money, how very promising they become! "Points" which for months previously may have shown no signs, save those of gradual extinction, are suddenly invested with extraordinary interest; and, through the unadorned eloquence of their agents, they shadow forth incipient fortunes; and the necessary "calls" are responded to. Well! and is not this the way of the world? A man does not put on his old coat when he goes forth to borrow; neither does he proclaim to the lender that his town house, like Jack Brag's, may be a door-plate at 5s. per week; or that his "little place in Surrey, surrounded by wood," is a room over a carpenter's shop in Newington Butts! And if this be true in little things, how grandly significant and attractive it becomes in greater! The "Sick Man" wants another eight millions, and forthwith he is paraded as a giant in strength, and wonderful, all at once, are the resources of Turkey. It is true that the best of these resources may have been long mortgaged for old loans, now at a discount; but what of that? Turkey is now entering upon new and prosperous phases of existence, and henceforth the lazy Mussulman shall smoke the calumet with doubly-taxed tobacco, and the stranger shall eat of his hypotheated salt! Our readers are aware that the all-absorbing topic of the week in the monetary world has been the new Turkish Loan, and it is something marvellous to find that, for a loan of eight millions applications have been made for about forty millions, and the enormous sum paid into Messrs. Glyn and Co. in four days, as the first deposit, shows the vast amount of unemployed capital afloat; and it is only natural for us to wish that more of it were directed towards those *bona fide* undertakings which are opening out the great mineral resources of this country, and offer good security and higher rates of interest than any foreign loan. However, there is one thing certain, and this may console us, that the drain of capital consequent on this new loan will nip in the bud many worse things which were ripe for launching, and many, also, that have been set afloat.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET, notwithstanding that the attention of the public has been so much attracted towards the Turkish Loan, a very large amount of business has been done since our last, both in dividend and progressive mines. Among the former East Caradon shares have not been quite so firm, owing to a slight falling off in the caunter lode; but South Caradon, Wheal Seton, Great Wheal Fortune, Cook's Kitchen, Devon Great Consols, Providence Mines, Wheal Basset, South Tolgus, and a few others, have been more in request, and at advanced rates. A large business has also been done in sound progressive mines. East Carn Brea shares have not been so firm as they were last week, but several others have been in request, and have advanced, especially such as Grenville, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, Wheal Harriett, North Roskear, Drake Walls, Wheal Uny, Wheal Grylls, East Russell, and others, which show prospects of early improvements. East Caradon shares dropped to 33, but leave off 33, 33 1/2; the latest report shows that the caunter lode in the 50 is not quite so rich, now worth 60l. per fm.; the 50 east is worth 50l. to 55l. per fm.; the new lode, in the 60 east, is worth 12l. per fm.; the 60 west is worth 20l. per fm.; Fawcett's lode, in the 60 east, is worth 12l. per fm. Marke Valley shares leave off 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; there is no particular change in the mine, but the ground in the 100 cross-cut is easier for driving. East Basset, 43 to 45; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 913l. 19s. 11d., and a dividend of 2l. per share (1024l.) was declared, leaving 835l. 4s. 9d. in hand; the stopes in the aggregate are worth 155l. per fm.; and tin, 20l.—much less than they were formerly; the new shaft, on the south lode, has improved the last fm. sinking, and is 5 ft. wide, with stones of grey and black copper ore.

East Carn Brea shares have not been quite so firm, and leave off 12 1/2 to 13; the latest report states that owing to an accident to the engine on Sunday last nothing has been in the 50, but hope to get the water out by the end of the week. The 40 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fm., or 24l. The winze below the 40 east is worth 2 1/2 tons. The winze below the 40 west is worth 1 ton per fm. The 40 east of western shaft, is worth 4 tons, or 40l. per fm. The winze below the 26 is worth 6 tons, or 42l. per fm. The 80 west is worth 3 tons per fm. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2, ex div.; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a profit of 686l. 1s. 7d. on the quarter, and a dividend of 3s. per share (900l.) was declared, leaving 350l. 10s. 1d. in hand. The lode in Ransom engine-shaft, below the 115, is worth 12l. per fm. The 80 east is worth 70l. per fm. The winze under the 80 is worth 30l. per fm. The stopes are worth 30l. per fathom. The lode in the sump-shaft, under the 140, is worth 30l. per fm. The lode in the 120 east is worth from 60l. to 70l. per fm. Carn Camborne, 12s. to 14s. Drake Walls, 24s. to 26s.; the mine continues to look well, and has sampled 23 1/2 tons of tin. Wheal Uny shares have improved, and in demand, leaving off 6 1/2 to 6 1/2; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the company of 1940l. 3s. 10d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. The report states that tin ground enough has been discovered to keep 80 heads of stamps going for several years; and when an extra 16 heads are at work the returns will considerably increase. The indications at the East Carn Brea copper lode are also very encouraging, and hold out good prospects. Upon this part of the sett 500l. was expended during the past quarter, which, with 656l. for new boiler and other extra costs, increased the expenses by 1150l. in the three months. Clifford Amalgamated, 30 to 32. Bedford United, 4 1/2 to 5; at the meeting a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared, and the estimated balance of receipts over expenditure for the next meeting 1290l. 6d. Great Wheal Fortune shares have advanced to 20, 21; a good improvement has taken place in the 78. Cook's Kitchen shares have advanced to 32 1/2 to 33 1/2. Craddock Moor, 29 to 31; Devon Great Consols, 41 1/2 to 41 1/2; at the meeting of directors, on Friday, a dividend of 8l. per share (8192l.) was declared for the profit of two months. East Russell shares have advanced to 3 1/2, 3 1/2. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2. Great South Tolgus, 3 to 3 1/2; the lode in the 140, east of Lyle's shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing rich work for tin, and worth 20l. per fm. Herodfoot, 36 to 37; Hingston Down, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Lady Bertha, 15s. to 17s. 6d. West Basset, 13 to 14; at the meeting a dividend of 5s. per share (1500l.) was declared, leaving 979l. 16s. 10d. in hand. The lode in the 84, west of Grenville shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 114, west of Percy's shaft, is producing good yellow ore, worth 2 tons per fm. North Basset, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2; North Downs, 4 1/2 to 4 1/2; North Roskear, 22 1/2 to 24; North Trekerby, 19 to 20; New Seton, 5 1/2 to 6. Tincroft shares have been rather flatter, and leave off 10 to 10 1/2; there is no change in the mine, and from information we have received we believe this will be among the most lasting dividend mines in Cornwall. Providence Mines, 4 1/2 to 4 1/2, and more doing. South Caradon, 33 to 35; at the meeting a dividend of 5l. per share was declared. South Frances, 100 to 105. South Caradon Wheal Hooper shares keep firm, and in demand, at 20s. to 21s.; some very fine copper ore is being broken in the winze sinking below the 62, on the No. 7 lode, and the mine, from its situation and prospects, would seem to be one of the best speculations of the day at such a low price. South Tolgus, 52 to 54, ex div.; at the meeting a dividend of 1l. 10s. per share was declared. The prospects at the mine continue favourable. Stray Park, 30 to 31; Tamar Consols, 29s. to 31s.; Tolvadden, 3 to 3 1/2; Tremor, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2; Wendron Consols, 12 to 13. West Caradon shares not quite so firm, at 38 to 40. West Frances, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; West Rose Down, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2; West Seton, 27 to 28; West Tolgus, 29 to 31; Wheal Basset, 100 to 105. Wheal Grenville shares advanced to 58s., 60s., but have fluctuated, and leave off 57s. to 59s.; the rise in the 110 west is worth 25l. per fm. The 100 end west is worth 1 ton of good ore per fm. The new lode in the 80, east of cross-cut, is worth 30l. per fm. for tin. East Grenville shares advanced to 82s. 6d., 35s., and leave off 31s. to 33s. Great Retallack, 10s. to 12s.; the 53 east, going back under the blende, looks very promising for lead, and an improvement is anticipated.

Wheal Harriett have had a rise from 18s., 20s., to 27s. 6d., 32s. 6d.; a new lode has been cut in the adit cross-cut, about 40 fms. north of engine lode; it is 2 feet wide, and worth 25l. per fm. This is supposed to be Clarke's lode of Carn Camborne. West Condurrow: the stopes in bottom of the 12 are worth 50l. per fm.; the stopes in back, 10l. per fathom. Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 14 1/2 to 15 1/2. Wheal Margaret, 45 to 47; Wheal Seton, 128 to 130, and in demand. West Polmear, after declining to 4s., advanced to 7s. 6d., 10s., and leave off 5s. to 6s.; in the agent's report of the 13th inst., published in the Mining Journal of the 15th, he stated that he had not intersected the lode, though he "considered it was not far distant." Soon after this shares became flat, and there were several sellers from the neighbourhood of the mine; and more than a week afterwards we learn that the lode had been cut out on the 14th, the day after the report had been written and sent to us; but no intimation of it was given to the ad-venturers, nor any notice of it sent us for publication on the following Saturday. The rise during the last few days has been owing to a good discovery in the lode, particulars of which will be found among the Mining

Reports; and we refer to the absence of a report last week to show the disadvantages that out-venturers labour under when there is no official London, to which all important changes can be at once transmitted. In this case, the shareholders had been for some months expecting the time of this lode; yet the fact of its having been cut out poor was known to the district nearly a fortnight before it was made public; and even now the report is meagre enough. Wheal Unity, 13s. to 15s.; Wheal Trewarthy, 17 1/2 to 17 1/2. Merlyn have been done as high as 25s., but have fallen to 15s. to 20s.; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets of 68l. 18s. 11d., and a call of 1s. per share was made. The report is very favourable, and as soon as the lode has been cut through it is hoped and expected the mine will commence good returns, and, probably, pay profits. Prosper United, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; the mine continues to look well, and has sampled 130 tons of copper ore. Wheal Ludcott have fluctuated from 3 1/2 to 3 1/2; but on Friday afternoon improved to 3 1/2, 3 1/2. Wheal Grylls, 12 to 21; driving has been commenced east of Annie's shaft, on a lode worth 35l. per fm., and west, 30l. per fm.; the winze below 25l. per fm.; the driving in the 40 has improved to 50l. per fm. Other parts looking well.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been less during the week than for some time past. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 34 1/2, 33 1/2, 33 1/2; East Carn Brea, 13, 13 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2; Stray Park, 30; Tincroft, 9 1/2, 9 1/2, 10; West Basset, 13 1/2, 13 1/2; West Caradon, 40 1/2; Wheal Basset, 101, 101 1/2; East Basset, 44, 44 1/2; Wheal Kitty, 14 1/2. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Dun Mountain, 1, Port Phillip, 1; Scottish Australian, 2 1/2, 2 1/2; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—East Rey, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; Fortuna, 3 1/2, 3 1/2; St. John del Rey, 58 1/2, 57 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 58, 59 1/2, 59, 59 1/2; Lusitanian, 1 1/2, 2; United Mexican, 7 1/2, 7 1/2; Santa Barbara, 1/2.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ore Marine, 7 1/2, 7 1/2; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; General Marine, 2 1/2, 2 1/2; London and Provincial Marine, par to 1 prem.; Mercantile Fire, 1/2, 1/2; Commercial Union, 1/2, 1/2; Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, 4 1/2, 4 1/2; Rio Improvements, 1/2, 1/2; the paid-up shares; ditto paid-up shares, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; Indian Railways, 1/2, 1/2; and Imperial Bank, 1/2, 1/2.

Transactions were also reported in Cardigan Consols Mining Shares: 1/2, 1/2; Montes Auros, 1/2, 1/2; East Clogon, 1-16 to 1-16; Don Pedro North del Rey, 1/2 to 3-16 pm.; Yudanumina, 1/2, 1/2.

**IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—The Wicklow Copper Mining Company shares have slightly improved, from 50l. 15s. to 51l., at which price they are in request. The Mining Company of Ireland shares are a trifle lower, 18l. 17s. 6d. being offered, and holders demanding 19l. 5s., an advance of 2s. 6d. on last week's quotation. General Mining Company for Ireland shares changed hands at 4l. 10s., leaving off sellers. Business was done in Connore shares at 33s. Great excitement was got up in favour of Carysfort shares, which last week rose from 9s. 6d. to 12s., and have since advanced to 20s., but fallen back to 15s. (15s. paid), or par. Sales fully (2l. 10s.) paid-up shares were effected at 12 1/2, or at an improvement of 10s. per share on the prices quoted last week, but still at a discount of 30 per cent. The facility with which a rise of cent. per cent. can be effected on the shares of a company by no means in general favour, proves how little cultivated to judgment is the speculative capital in mining matters, and how easily they are influenced by favourable reports, which may have been originated in good faith, but with a want of experience equalled only by that of the public, which is evidently willing to embark in mining speculations, but greatly at the mercy of interested promoters and agents, who are either in receipt of large salaries or have a large interest in free shares, and, therefore, in the rise and fall in the mining share market, and whose practical acquaintance with underground operations dates back only very few years, their antecedents having by no means been calculated to give them any knowledge of the nature of lodes at depth greater than surface cuttings. A *bona fide* knowledge of underground mining cannot be picked up from scientific books, however useful nor from travelling through this or other countries, and can only be acquired by many years' practice, and reading of the book of Nature in the course of sinking and driving on various lodes in different strata, and the attentive observation of the respective results from different combinations of indications. The sudden rise in the Carysfort shares appears to be the effect of a report that gold has been found. In a recent Number of the Journal we expressed a "hope that the new and improved apparatus adopted by the Carysfort Mining Company will prove that gold can be found in remunerative quantities in Ireland," and are not surprised to hear of some having been obtained. The presence of the precious metal in the Wicklow mountains is a long-established fact, and Government, as well as several private speculators, streamed for and found it; and only recently an association of a few scientific and monied gentlemen, with the assistance of a manager who had considerable experience in some of our gold fields, were also obtaining gold on the Carysfort property, but found it too costly to persevere. It may, and we sincerely wish it to be, that machinery, improved after well-tested models, the Carysfort Mining Company may be able to procure gold in remunerative quantities; but such will be the result remains yet to be proved. We are led to these remarks by the extraordinary and sudden rise which followed the announcement of the first discovery in the new mines of Connore. We were the first to give publicity to that discovery, and believe it will be in the end a source of sufficient profit to pay a moderate interest on the paid-up capital; but there was nothing in the discovery to warrant a premium of upwards of 200 per cent. on the then paid-up amount. The first announcement of a lode having been discovered was improved upon by repeated reports of fresh discoveries in quick succession, and the public chose to infer that they were distinct from each other, while, in fact, they were not new discoveries, but merely the same lode cut again in three or four shafts at short intervals, and, unfortunately, so placed that if sunk perpendicularly they would go behind, and, therefore, away from the lode the further the shafts got deeper. The true state of the prospects was gradually made known; the knowing ones sold out of the concern at 100 to 150 per cent. profit on their outlay, and the price of the shares (33s.) is now little more than half the figure (62s.) reached soon after the first discovery of a sulphur lode in a part of the mine (1 mile north of the old mine) where it was least expected to be met with, and where it would, no doubt, have remained undisturbed had it not been that the prospects of the old mines had driven the managers to make searches even in opposition to their judgment and expectations. Sudden rises in the prices of shares, if not well founded on adequate prospects, create a run of the public, and a reaction, which necessarily follow, destroys confidence in mining generally; for which reason we deem it our duty to recommend careful enquiry in reliable quarters, and an inspection, if possible, ere a great price is paid for shares on the basis of a report.

**THE COAL MARKET.**—On Monday there were only 28 fresh arrivals, but the change to fine, mild weather caused a disinclination to purchase, and prices generally gave way 3d. per ton. Best house coal, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; seconds, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday, only 11 fresh arrivals, and the laden vessels being all shut up in the different harbours by an east wind, there was more enquiry for house coal, and prices advanced 3d. per ton. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no change. Best house coals, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; seconds, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. 6d. per ton.—On Friday only one ship arrived, and as the laden ships are reported to be in the harbours, business in house coal was brisk, at an advance of 6d. per ton. Hartley's were scarce, at fully 6d. per ton higher prices. Manufacturers' without alteration. Hartlepool Wallsend, 16s.; Tees Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Kelloe's Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s. 6d. per ton: 14 cargoes unloaded 10 ships at sea.

On more than one occasion we have pointed out the unsatisfactory state of the LONDON COAL MARKET, the great loss incurred by the coalowners who send their coals thither, and the urgent necessity there exists for a sweeping reform in the manner of conducting business there. In our last article on this subject we quoted from the parties most seriously affected were alive to the anomalies of the existing system, and we expressed a fear that with the simple declaration of opinion contained in that report the coal trade would remain contented, and take no steps to effect a change. Last week, however, the following Circular was addressed to the coalowners in the Northern coal field:—

"The general committee of the coal trade beg again respectfully, but earnestly, to draw your attention to the present state of the markets, both at London and the coast."



It will be obvious to everyone that the present almost unexampled depression cannot be relieved otherwise than by withholding shipments of coal, most especially to the London market. The committee would, therefore, strongly recommend, to the owners of coalfields, to withhold coal from the London market, until the 1st day of May; and to all shippers of coal to London to be as late as possible during the same period.

It is well so far as it goes, but it is only a recommendation, and in no way an agreement among the owners as to the regulation of supplies. What about the questions of factorage, City dues, and railway charges?

At Redruth Ticking, on Thursday, 4108 tons of ore were sold, realising 21,148 2s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 14s.; average produce, 6 3/4; average price per ton, 5s. 3s.; quantity of fine copper, 262 tons 6 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

The following dividends have been declared during March:—			
Mines.	Per share.	Amount.	
Devon Great Consoles .....	£8 0 0 .....	£8192	0 0
South Caradon .....	5 0 0 .....	2560	0 0
West Basset .....	0 5 0 .....	1600	0 0
Great Wheal Vor .....	0 5 0 .....	1477	0 0
East Basset .....	2 0 0 .....	1384	0 0
Par Consoles .....	0 3 0 .....	966	0 0
Rosewall Hill and Ransom United .....	0 3 0 .....	900	0 0
Laburne .....	2 0 0 .....	800	0 0
South Wheal .....	1 10 0 .....	768	0 0
Gunn's Lake (Clitters) .....	0 1 6 .....	768	0 0
Aldrey Edge .....	0 15 0 .....	750	0 0
Wheal Jane .....	1 0 0 .....	512	0 0
Cwmystwith .....	4 0 0 .....	512	0 0
Wheal Mary Ann .....	0 10 0 .....	512	0 0
Frank Mills .....	0 2 0 .....	500	0 0
Trumpet United .....	2 0 0 .....	400	0 0
Drygwyn .....	0 2 6 .....	375	0 0
.....	0 10 0 .....	320	0 0
.....	1 0 0 .....	300	0 0
East Darren .....	0 1 6 .....	300	0 0
Belford United .....	1 0 0 .....	240	0 0
Roseann .....	0 0 8 .....	166	13 4
Orreid .....	0 1 0 .....	3400	0 0
Kapunda .....			
Total .....		£37,336	13 4



Now ready, price 1s.  
**THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1861,**  
 BEING THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.  
 BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1845), *Cleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.  
 The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 29, 1860, and January 5, 1861.  
 A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.  
 Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

**WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,**  
 published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON AND CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON AND CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

**INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.**—  
 Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, with the particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY. Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.  
 Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.  
 Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 2s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

Now edition, corrected and enlarged, in 8vo., price 12s.  
**THE PRACTICAL MINERS' GUIDE:**  
 Comprising a Set of Trigonometrical Tables adapted to all the purposes of Oblique or Diagonal, Vertical, Horizontal, and Traverse Dialling; with the application to the Dial, Exercise of Drifts, Lodes, Sides, Levellings, Inaccessible Distances, Heights, &c.  
 By J. BUDGE.  
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Price Three pence.  
**VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.**  
 AN ESSAY ON THE CAUSE OF EXPLOSIONS, AND MEANS OF PREVENTION.  
 By a COLLIERY MANAGER.  
 Free and unprejudiced minds will neither antiquate truth for the oldness of the notion nor slight her for looking young, or bearing the face of novelty.—HENRY MORE, F.R.S.  
 London: To be had at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Now ready, large octavo, half bound, price 10s. 6d.  
**BOOK-KEEPING FOR IRONWORKS:**  
 A simple and complete system of double entry, expressly adapted for the iron trade, showing the method of ascertaining the cost per ton of the puddled bar and finished iron.  
 By G. J. WILLIAMS, Accountant.  
 Eighteen years' cash and book-keeping in extensive works.  
 "A book which renders systematic book-keeping as simple as the writing of an invoice."  
 London: Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.**  
 In 8vo., with four coloured maps, price 10s. 6d.,  
**FACTS AND FIGURES RELATING TO VANCOUVER ISLAND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA:**  
 Showing what to expect and how to get there.  
 By J. DESPARD PEMBERTON, Surveyor-General, Vancouver Island.  
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

**ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**  
 Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard), Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Manual of Metallurgical Papers," &c.  
 All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. Bateman, 28, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

**JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES PROMOTED.**  
 REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, NEWSPAPER NOTICES, &c., PREPARED AND ADVERTISING METHODISED, by MR. LEE STEVENS, No. 36, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
 FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**COPPER SMELTING IN CUBA.**—I observe that, in your last week's Journal, you state that Mr. F. Bankart has been appointed to superintend the Cobre Company's smelting operations in Cuba; and you further state that, should they prove successful, nearly the whole of the ores will ultimately be smelted there. Now, I certainly cannot see the advantage of this, unless there be coal mines in the island, which I am not aware of. The most that the company could profitably do is to send over as many cargoes of coal to Cuba as they have cargoes of ore to bring back. This, I believe, is really their intention, as it would be as unprofitable to send coal to Cuba to smelt poor ores, if no return freight be obtainable, as to bring the poor ores to this country.—VIAERO.

**EAST KONGBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY.**—As I am desirous of preparing a history of this company, from its introduction to its present state, with a glance at its prospects—I shall be glad to enter into correspondence with any parties likely to aid me by information. I wish for copies of all reports and documents that have been issued, by projectors or directors, which shall be carefully returned to those who may kindly forward them.—S.

**DAMAGE TO LAND THROUGH COLLIERY WORKINGS.**—An interesting case, heard at the recent Staffordshire Spring Assizes, is referred to in your local correspondent's letter of last week, where Messrs. Groucutt and Sons proved that the damage to the surface was not, as alleged, caused by their workings, but was the natural result of subterranean fire that had been raging in the neighbourhood for years, a fact so well known that certain holes in the surface enjoy the popular appellation of the "fire holes." Even the plaintiff admitted the well-known existence of this fire, and only sought to show that the subsidence arose from another cause—Messrs. Groucutt and Sons' workings. Can any of your correspondents state the origin of this fire, how long it is known to have been burning, and what is the nature of the strata which is being consumed?—D. R. S.

**EAST CARN BREA MINE, AND ITS LONDON MANAGEMENT.**—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to complain (with my brother shareholders) against such practices as are just now set on foot by those parties who have the managing of this mine, in preventing any shareholder from visiting his property, or sending his agent to ascertain its real position in any other form than sending, perhaps, 300 miles to the office, and in too many cases find themselves a little too late. This mode of business should be at once abolished for the advancement of legitimate mining, as such a course cannot fail to invoke suspicion, and depreciate the value of the property. Why should it be supposed to be disadvantageous to the operations of the mine for any party to accompany the agent when he inspects the different workings in order to give the official report?—A SHAREHOLDER.

**THE BRYN GWIG MINE.**—We cannot insert the letter of "A Looker-On."

**EAST COLEBURY GOLD COMPANY.**—"A Mine Agent" should address his communication to the directors: we could not publish such a statement, especially without the writer's name being attached.

**Mr. Ennor's absence from town prevents him from publishing his finishing letter on the "Geological Formation of the Earth" this week.** It was not Mr. Ennor's intention to notice any one letter until all his remarks were before the public; but he will briefly reply to "W. T.," "B. H.," and "W. B.," next week.

**WELSH GOLD MINING.**—I have read with great interest the several letters that have emanated from Mr. Gobie respecting gold in Merionethshire, and do not wish to doubt his experience and knowledge in mining matters, more especially in gold mining, in which it appears he would wish the public to believe he is a proficient. Mr. Gobie must, however, allow the public to doubt that all the auriferous areas will repay the purchasers, though Mr. Gobie says in his letter that well it will repay them. I wish it may; but the best proof will be when the parties attempt to extract the gold. If he is the inventor of a process for extracting gold from sulphurets, &c. (as I believe he stated some time since that gold existed in a form of which the moderns are ignorant, though the ancients were acquainted with it), I shall be most happy, as will be hundreds of the mining community, to see the process in full operation, and hope that it will be as beneficial to himself as it will be to the proprietors of what is now waste and useless heaps of rubbish.—A WELL-WISHER TO MINING.

**STUDY OF GEOLOGY.**—"H. P." (Carlisle).—Amongst the works most likely to suit are "Chart of Fossils," 500 illustrations, 6s.; "Phillips's Geology," 12s.; "Page's Geology," 6s.; "Mantell's Wonders," &c., 2 vols., 14s.; "Mantell's Medals," 2 vols., 14s.; "Mantell's Pictorial Atlas," coloured, 45s.; and "Woodward's Fossil Shells," 6s. 6d. Page's is considered to be one of the best elementary works on the subject.

**ERRATUM.**—In last week's Journal, p. 187, one line was so misplaced as to alter the sense of two letters—the top line of the third column should have been made the first line of the second column. The reading will make this evident; but our subscribers should mark the correction, that the letters may read correctly in the volume.

\* With last week's Journal we gave a SUPPLEMENT SHEET, which contains papers on—Penetrating Dangerous Gases—Geological Formation of the Earth (with engravings)—The Principles of Geology—Reviews: "Down South: an Englishman's Experience at the Seat of War;" "The Famine in the West: being an Enquiry into Causes of the Crisis impending in the West of Ireland."—The Evidence of Mr. J. Kenyon Blackwell on the Gethin Colliery Explosion—the Australasian Mining Intelligence—the Mining District in which East Wheel Seton is situated (with plan)—Meeting of the North Laxey Mining Company.

\* With the MINING JOURNAL of March 1 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Steam Regenerators (with Engraving)—The Geological Formation of the Earth—England's Position: the Miners, Mining Schools, and Chemistry—The Principles of Geology—Heat-Conducting Powers of Amalgams—What is Good Iron, and How is it to be Got?—On the Impurities of Commercial Zinc—How low

Copper Mining Company—Glan-y-Pwll Slate and Slab Company—Great Wheel Martha Mining Company—Pendean Consolidated Mining Company—Successful Mining—Wilde's Ventilator—New Gold Mining Machinery—Plan of the Seton District: Map showing the Relative Position of the Seton Mines, and others adjoining.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 29, 1862.

This week has been an eventful one in connection with mining properties—two collieries which have occupied a prominent position having been offered for sale by public auction. The first of these was the Risca, the sale of which was ordered by the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, and entrusted to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY. The property, as most of our readers are aware, is situated in the parishes of Mynyddylwyn, Risca, and Machen, in Monmouthshire, about 6½ miles from Newport, with the docks and wharves of which place the colliery is in direct railway communication—the Western Valleys Railway running through the property. Vessels drawing not more than 22 ft. of water can load in the docks at Newport, whilst those up to 400 tons register can lie and load alongside the wharf. The property covers an area of upwards of 1600 acres, beneath which are four valuable seams of coal, of the aggregate thickness of 28 feet. The Black Vein, to which such an unenviable notoriety has attached through the explosion, is the most valuable, being a first-class steam coal, and is well known in the market; it is also upon the Admiralty list. The seam is nearly 9 feet thick, and at the present time about 90,000 tons of coal per annum are being raised from it. The Rock Vein is a steam coal about 4½ feet thick, and is used, as also is the Black Vein coal, by the Royal West India Mail Company; from the Rock Vein there are also about 90,000 tons per annum being raised. The Big Vein, which is about 12 ft. thick, and yields a coal well adapted for the making of coke, or for general manufacturing purposes, has not yet been worked, but when thought desirable can be worked simultaneously with the Black Vein. In addition to these there is the Sun Vein, from 2½ to 3 ft. thick, which is also unworked at present, but contains an excellent house coal.

The terms upon which the various rights to work the minerals were held—1025 acres, leasehold, at 757l. fixed rental; 330 acres, leasehold, at 500l. minimum fixed rental; 130 acres, freehold; and 167 acres, copyhold—were well explained by Mr. HORSEY, and the advantages which must accrue to the purchaser carefully pointed out. In 1854 the property was sold by Mr. J. RUSSELL to the present proprietors for 130,000l., and as it was bought by him of business no question could be raised as to its being worth the amount paid; in consequence, however, of a trespass having thrown the concern into Chancery, and of the difficulties being still further increased by the lamentable explosion which occurred in the colliery, the property was thrown into the market, and was offered in full working order, and making a profit of 10,000l. per year under the official manager. He did not expect to get 130,000l. at the present time, but calculating the profits at 7½ years' purchase, which was giving 16 per cent. upon the outlay; the royalties to pay 7 per cent.; the leaseholds, 4 per cent.; the houses, 10 per cent.; and value of entire machinery and plant at 5000l., they would find the value to exceed 100,000l. For this outlay Mr. GREENWELL estimated a profit of 9932l. 6s. 8d. per annum during the first 11 years, and 11,400l. per annum during the remaining 23 years which the leaseholds had to run. Indeed, from the results at present being obtained it is proved that the coal from the Black Vein can be raised and delivered at the wharf for 7s. 2d. per ton, that from the Rock Vein at 6s. 2d., and that it was readily saleable at 9s. per ton. And in the cost of working which he had named there was at least one item which would be reduced. The men are paid 1s. a ton more for cutting the coal because the seam was considered fiery, though at present the danger, owing to improved management, was more apparent than real, and he (Mr. HORSEY) was told that some of the men were earning between 3l. and 4l. per week. Notwithstanding the many inducements held out, however, no bid was made for the property, and the auctioneer announced that private offers would be accepted for it from any who were disposed to purchase.

Upon the same day, and at the same hour, Messrs. FOX and BOUSFIELD offered the Llanharry Hematite Iron Ore Mine, in Glamorganshire. The property, which was held under the original lease, subject to a sleeping rent of 300l., has been underleased to a limited liability company, and mortgaged by them for 5500l., and the sale was now ordered by the mortgagee. The value of the investment will be clearly understood from the following statement, showing the rents and royalties paid respectively by the original lessee and by the Llanharry Hematite Iron Ore Company:

	Original lessee.	Company.
Sleeping rent .....	£300 .....	£1050 first year, 1500 second year, and 2100 per year after.
Royalties on—		
Coal, per 2240 lbs. ....	7d. ....	9d.
Argillaceous ironstone ..	1s. ....	1s. 1d.
Other ironstone and hematite ..	6d. ....	7d.
Limestone .....	6d. ....	8d.
Fire and common clay ..	1s. ....	1s.
Bricks, per 1000 .....	1-10 .....	1-9
Lead ore, on selling price ..	1-20 .....	1-10

The company are now working the mine and raising ore, and have mortgaged their lease for 5500l., as already stated. The purchaser was offered the benefit of that mortgage and the money thereby secured, yet no bid was made. Messrs. FOX and BOUSFIELD also submitted for sale an undivided moiety of the Waste Bank Farm, at Oldswinford, Worcester, containing about eight acres; and the minerals beneath which had been favourably reported upon by Messrs. SKIDMORE, of Stourbridge, who estimated them at 5210l. per acre. The biddings commenced at 500l., and the lot was finally sold at 750l.

### THE HARTLEY RELIEF FUND, AND ITS MISAPPLICATION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

After a close scrutiny into the condition and number of the bereaved families at Hartley Pit, it appears there are 145 adults requiring relief from the public fund, and 287 children, making a total of 432. For these the Newcastle Committee, entrusted under the solemn bond of an unparalleled misfortune, to distribute justly and faithfully the public money raised especially for that purpose, give weekly less than 70l., or not quite 3s. 3d. per head. Magnificent display of sympathy, dwindled down to starvation point. The widows who have been left, there can be little doubt, will seek and find better protection in fresh marriages; and the children, or at least four-fifths of the 287, will grow fewer and fewer every year, until within the next twelve years they will, by death or occupation, be nearly all off the list of this Relief Fund; leaving, probably, more than 50,000l. surplus. The Newcastle Committee have assumed to themselves the power of predisposing of more than one-half of the money subscribed for a special purpose, and for particular persons, to other purposes and different persons. They have, without your authority or mine, taken your money and mine, without our wishes and against our instructions, and transferred it, or passed a resolution to transfer it, from H, to whom we specially gave it, to D and N, to whom we never contemplated to give it, and who may never require it. That is, they being accidentally the agents of our subscriptions, the Mayor of Newcastle and his associates have seized and confiscated the chief part of our funds, unjustly, illegally, and contrary to all public practice and faith.

The Mayor of London, with his usual good sense, entered his protest against it, and the Mayor of Leicester would not entrust them with the amount subscribed in his locality, but called a meeting of the subscribers, who then sent a large portion of the amount to the suffering families at Merthyr Tydvil. Who for the future will entrust Newcastle with their money for such purposes? Not without a more conscientious and faithful committee than now exists there.

Any professional man amongst the subscribers could, I am sure, obtain an injunction to prevent the money so generously subscribed being so selfishly and locally invested amongst the other mines, which most of them and their friends are interested in. Or is there no Member in the House of Commons independent enough to demand the interference of the Government officers to these unjust proceedings? Or, may I ask of some of your legal readers, whether the widows and children at Hartley could not

themselves obtain an injunction against the Newcastle Committee's misapplication of the money given to them? This Committee has made up its indefensible doings by lodging, or agreeing to lodge, 20,000l. money in the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway debentures.

### THE PROPOSED MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.

The movement for establishing a permanent fund for the relief of sufferers from accidents in mines is making great progress in the Northumberland and Durham. At several collieries the men have formed themselves into societies, and paid subscriptions to their respective treasurers; and at many others the scheme has been approved by a unanimous resolution, and the men have pledged themselves to use their exertions in promoting the success of the movement. There is some diversity of opinion as to whether the fund shall be general or local; a provision for the whole of the Northumberland and Durham coal fields; but the great majority have resolved to form a national association, if one can be formed, and if not then they will go on by themselves. There is also a difference of opinion as to the objects to be accomplished—some thinking that superannuation, sickness, and death from accidents should be provided for; others, and by far the greater number, resolved to be satisfied by the relief of the suffering from accidents, and the prevention of such accidents by a national association, if one can be formed, and if not then they will go on by themselves. There is also a difference of opinion as to the objects to be accomplished—some thinking that superannuation, sickness, and death from accidents should be provided for; others, and by far the greater number, resolved to be satisfied by the relief of the suffering from accidents, and the prevention of such accidents by a national association, if one can be formed, and if not then they will go on by themselves.

A brief sketch of what has been done since the scheme was first talked about will be interesting. Shortly after the late of the unfortunate miners at Newbottle, a meeting of the miners' delegates was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at which amongst other things, the subject of establishing some system under which the men killed in the pits could obtain adequate relief was discussed. A very good idea was expressed as to the manner in which such a system could be brought into practical operation; but the men were advised to hold meetings at their respective collieries and consider the matter for themselves. About the same time a number of men from Wiltton Park, Bowdon Close, Whiteale, Adelaide, Waterhouse, Newbottle, Bitchburn, Job's Hill, St. Helen's, Auckland, Hurwick, Houghley, Lovers' Lane, and Sunnybrow Collieries assembled at Crook, near Durham, to deliberate upon the subject. This meeting unanimously agreed that a provision should be made for the relief of the suffering from accidents, and the prevention of such accidents by a national association, if one can be formed, and if not then they will go on by themselves. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty collieries were represented, and several of the delegates handed over the subscription of one penny per man from their respective collieries. A committee was also elected to conduct the business of the new organization, and the men, to the number of 400, assembled in the Town Hall, kindly presided over by the Mayor. His Worship, who is the son of a well-known and respected tradesman, presided on the occasion, and was unfortunately prevented by unforeseen circumstances. The local press spoke in terms of the highest praise of the manner in which the meeting was conducted, and of the great intelligence and moderation which characterized the speeches. The result was that resolutions were passed approving of the formation of a national association for the relief of the British Miner, and declaring that they would support it to the man. The adjourned meeting of delegates at Newcastle followed. At Newcastle about forty col



The Tin Trade is so moving, and there are hopes of this once flourishing branch of business reviving, and affording employment to a great number of hands. The men at Messrs. Banks and Co.'s tin works, Pontymister, are now on full time; and it appears that orders are continuing to pour in. As reported some two or three weeks since, the Pontymille tin works, which have for some time been entirely stopped, have just been started, and employment has been given to a small number of hands. If there were any hopes of the speedy termination of the American war, no doubt the whole works would shortly be in full operation. Messrs. Cordes's extensive nail factory, at Newport,

of the purpose was to be a little short of half the annex. We next saw a selection of machines used for spinning, weaving, and printing cotton cloth. These were all of the most improved and most extensive kind. When the machines are an enormous one, worked by steam, and the workmen, of 20,000 in a day of ten hours: it is exhibited by Messrs. H. & Co. of Messrs. Easton & Amos and Mr. Gwynne have fitted up some enormous pumps, which will discharge some thousands of gallons of water in the form of cascades. Earl Granville, who has an interest in the Lillieshall cotton works, has been very much interested in the machinery, and has been very large and powerful machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton, which are being worked in these mills. Mr. John Ashbury, of Manchester, has a complete railway wagon, side by side with the finished wagon, which was constructed and finished on Tuesday, the 26th, from precisely the same materials shown in 12 hours.

The machinery for raising and lifting heavy weights, such as the power loom and a very large steam crane, which travels upon wheels to any spot where it is required, and which have been forwarded by Mr. Chapman in time to be available for moving heavy weights in this department. The machinery of the building, which rendered such good service in raising the columns and roof of the building, has very appropriately a place in this department of ma-











# EAST DELABOLE SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES,—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

With reference to the published prospectus, the directors of the East Delabole Slate Company desire to make public a sketch of the prospects of the undertaking.

In the preparation of this statement they have taken the lowest rate of profit, and allowed a full rate of expenditure, and they feel confident that no exception can be taken to the following figures as affording a fair estimate of profits.

Taking 20 tons of slate per day, at a profit of 12s. per ton.....	£12 0 0
Working days during the year taken as 260, gives per annum.....	£3120 0 0
Deduct secretary and office expenses.....	£150 0 0
Management of the company.....	150 0 0
Sundries.....	80 0 0
Total.....	£2770 0 0
Deduct, as part payment to the manager of the quarry, 5 per cent. of the above.....	138 0 0
Leaves.....	£2634 0 0
£2634 dividend on { 2000 paid-up shares.....	£4000 0 0
{ 4000 shares, £1 paid.....	4000 0 0
Or 52 per cent. on.....	£2000 0 0

The advantages presented by this undertaking are—1. The facility for raising and shipping the slate, no steam power being required.—2. The quality, which is good and marketable, and well fitted for splitting, the slate already raised being valued at 45s. per ton.—3. The small capital required to open out the quarry.—Vide Mining Journal, Saturday, March 29.

# THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by virtue of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., c. 14.

Capital £36,000, in 12,000 shares of £3 each.

£1 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance, if required, by instalments of 5s. each.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The old Daren is one of those ancient mines formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddelton, from which he derived immense profits, with the inefficient and rude machinery then employed to carry on the works. The ore raised from the lodes in this set is extremely rich, producing upwards of 40 ozs. of pure silver to the ton, and about 75 per cent. of lead, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lead ores of Cardiganshire.

This property is considered by mining agents and those competent to judge of its value to be one of the richest in the county, and it is fairly assumed, by statistical calculation, that as soon as the old mines are drained, the various levels laid open, and the Cwm-synio lode fairly developed, a clear profit of £800 per month will be returned to the company; in fact, the refuse thrown away by the old workers is being worked over at the present time at a clear profit of 10s. in 11.

The mine is held under a lease for 21 years from the present time, at 1-14th dues. Ample machinery is already erected to bring it to a successful issue. The operations are being prosecuted with vigour, under the able superintendence of Captain Matthew Francis, and there is every certainty of its being a rich and lasting mine.

Further particulars, with prospectuses and reports, together with plans and sections, and every information required respecting the property, will be furnished on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

# CATHEDRAL TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), GWENAP, CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856-57.

Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each.

5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share on allotment.

The remainder in calls, if required, of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, of which due notice will be given.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General BURN, Bishop's-road, S.W.

Lieut.-Col. GUMM, 21, Beaumont-street, W.

ALFRED MELHADO, Esq., Princes-square, Kensington-gardens.

H. NICOLLS, Esq., Boodle, Liverpool.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Tweedy and Co., Edinb.

SOLICITOR—T. W. Fawkes, Esq., Bedford-buildings.

BROKERS—Messrs. Guy and St. Alphonsus, 75, Old Broad-street.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Johnston, Cooper, Wintle, and Co., accountants, No. 6, Lothbury.

CAPTAIN AT THE MINE—Mr. Joseph Webb, Redruth.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. J. Y. Trotter.

OFFICES,—1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The lessees, having secured the necessary grants direct from the lords at 1-18th dues, have commenced work by clearing up the old level, to the extent of 210 fms., and have come upon seven lodes of copper and tin-bearing ore, which can be set on tribute at 6s. 8d. in 11. There exists also many other lodes running through the set (vide reports).

There are likewise on the set two shafts, sunk to the depth of 60 and 70 fathoms respectively; likewise a new engine-house, counting-house, and smith's shop—in fact, the outlay made by previous parties exceeds £5000 in value to the present lessees.

The attached reports of experienced mine agents, known as men of caution, sufficiently guarantee that the ground comprised in this set is very valuable, and which is also borne out by reference to the map, showing the abutment of various most profitable mines upon this property, the lodes in which are known to traverse the set, being proved on the adjoining mines; in particular, the lode of Old Wheel Damsel, which traverses the whole length of this set, and which lode gave to the adventurers £200,000. The set is also traversed by the principal lodes of the Great Consistat Mines. The best copper ground in West Wheel Damsel is at present about 40 fms. to the east of the set, and it should be borne in mind that to the westward North Wheel Basset and South Wheel Basset are in a direct run, whilst the ground at the foot of Carnmarth Hill, in the centre of the set, assimilates with the Basset district.

The lessees are at this moment offered a 50-in. engine and boiler at a very reasonable price, and on terms of payment which speak highly for the confidence in the undertaking of the seller, an engineer residing in the neighbourhood, who will likewise take a large interest in the concern.

In conclusion, the lessees would observe that they have every reason to suppose that this mine will yield large returns before the expiration of twelve months from the working of the engine. The mine is now at work, and raising tin from the old level sufficient to pay expenses, and by more extended operations would yield both tin and copper to a good dividend on the capital employed. To purchase the set, and to pay such sums out of pocket as have been expended on the property, it has been agreed to allot to the vendor 500 shares fully paid-up, by way of consideration for the transfer to the company of his interest as lessee of the mines; and also to pay £500 in cash to cover the outlay since last April, when it can be paid without injuring the working funds of the company.

To prove the esteem in which this set is held in the locality, a considerable number of shares have been subscribed for in Cornwall, as well as by persons acquainted with the property residing in Liverpool. The remaining shares are, therefore, confidently offered to the public as stock that will be long realise a considerable dividend, from the fact before stated as to the immediate raising of tin, together with what can be brought to grass by extension of labour. The reports from the most eminent mining men in England speak for themselves, proving that this mine will not be exceeded by any of the great dividend-paying mines; and since these reports were given, Wheel Damsel has cut a course of copper on one of its lodes passing through this set.

Should a sufficient number of shares not be subscribed for to justify the commencement of operations at the mine, the deposits paid in will be returned in full.

Application for prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained at the offices of the company, or the brokers.

REPORTS.

Agreeably to your request, we have this day inspected the surface of the mine, formerly known as Wheel Cathedral Mine, together with the additional ground, of about 100 fms. in extent, which has been added to the limits of the last workings, which we consider to be of much importance; and we have also made enquiries of the old workers relative to what has been done in the set. The mine is situated in the parish of Gwenap, in the immediate vicinity of several productive mines—Consols, Wheel Jewell, Wheel Damsel, and others. It is bounded on the east by West Wheel Jewell and West Wheel Damsel, on the south by Ting Tang, on the west by Wheel Treafus, and on the north by Gramble and St. Aubyn. The whole of Wheel Damsel and West Jewell lodes, and lodes from Ting Tang, East Wheel Damsel, and several other mines traverse the set, which is about 400 fms. from east to west, and about 400 fms. from north to south, intersected by several cross-courses and aivan courses, and some of the latter are caunters, which, together, add considerably to the productiveness of mineral ground. The mine was first worked by a company of adventurers in 1820, when Capt. Jennings, of Treasavan Mine, was the manager, and two engine-shafts were sunk to about 60 fms. under the adit, which averages from 30 to 30 fms. from surface; but it appears that from want of capital the mine was suspended. In 1853, a new party of adventurers commenced working the mine, cleared up the adit, cleared and secured the north engine-shaft from the surface to the bottom, built an engine-house, counting-house, smith's shop, and suitable buildings for working the mine, which still remain there; but before anything was done towards opening the ground on the lodes the mine was suspended, and the state in which it was left, and the erections on the surface, are very advantageous to any incoming party of adventurers. For draining the mine we calculate that a 50-in. cylinder engine will suffice, which, with suitable pitwork and other materials, together with the working expenses, will probably cost about £3000.

We consider this set to comprise a very important piece of mining ground, and to be well worthy of a vigorous prosecution.

JAMES POPE, Wheel Basset. THOMAS GLANVILLE, North Basset.

JOHN DAW, Carn Brea Mines. JOHN MICHELL, Gramble, &c., Mine.

April 15, 1861.—The set is very extensive, and in a good locality for mining. The celebrated lodes in the Consols and St. Day United Mines are quite parallel with the south part of Cathedral. The engine-shaft is sunk 60 fathoms below the adit level, and the adit level is 24 fathoms from the surface; the lode was expected to be cut in the 70. Copper was taken out in the 30, and also tin from the caunter lode, and there is tin now in the burrows at the engine-shaft. The lodes that have been most productive in the Consols, and other rich mines to the east, are standing now to the south of the working before described, almost, if not altogether, unexplored; and the large quantities of ore that have been returned, and the immense profits made from the mines in the east in the slate, and from Old Wheel Damsel in the granite, do make Cathedral a desirable set to speculate on.

CHARLES THOMAS, THOMAS RICHARDS.

# PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.

These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors of heat, they are well adapted for use in the ground.

They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joints are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the House of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 14a, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

# In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the NEW WHEEL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINING COMPANY, and in the MATTER of the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACTS, 1856, 1857, and 1858.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company was, on the 22d day of March inst., presented to Edward Smirke, Esq., the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William Pickup, Esq., of Spring Hill, Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., a contributory of the said company, and Joseph Tregoning, of Angarrack, in the county of Cornwall, gentleman; and the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 79, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon. And all persons desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding-up of the said company under the said Acts are to appear at the time of hearing by themselves, or by their counsel, solicitors, or agents in that behalf, and notice of such intended opposition is to be given or sent to the secretary of the Vice-Warden, or to the Registrar of the said Court, addressed to him, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, Cornwall, on or before Saturday, the 5th day of April next. And notice is hereby given, that a copy of the petition will be supplied to all persons entitled to oppose the said petition, and requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Truro, Agent for MARCHANT and PEAD, 30, Great George-street, Westminster, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1882.

# In Chancery.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848, 1849, and 1857, and in the MATTER of the NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINING COMPANY.—Pursuant to a special order made in this matter by the Master of the Rolls, being the Judge to whose Court the winding-up of the above company is attached, the Registrar of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries will proceed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINE, in the parish of Christow, within the Stannaries of Devon, on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

1.—ALL the INTEREST of the said company of and in the said NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINE, under and by virtue of a certain grant or sett for 21 years, dated the 28th day of November, 1861.

2.—The undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, either together or in lots, viz.:—PUMPING ENGINE, 30 in. cylinder, and BOILER about 10 tons. DRAWING ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, with BOILER about 6 tons, and crusher. Machine chain, 13 9 in. pumps, 2 8 in. working barrels, 2 9 in. windrobes, 2 9 in. doorklees, 1 short windrope and matching, new timber (Norway), 2 large shovels, 2 horse whims, 5 horse whim pulleys, whim rope, shears and pulleys, staples and glands, railroad iron and saddles, 5 jigs machines and sieves, 2 smiths' bellows, screw taps, 11 pulleys and stands, new sieve wire, kibbles for machine, cast boiler and blower steel, ore shade, grease, oil, plank, air machine, air pipes, 30 fms. ladders, metal belt, iron tram wagon, shaft tackle and iron for cob, crab winch, wood rods, bucket rods, old timber, leather, nails, new and old iron, wheel and hand-barrows, weighing machine, and vice, screw stock, smiths' tools, ladders, clatters, stone drier, beam for balance-bob, axle for capstan, picks and shovels, nozzle pipes and saddles, wood flooring, saw-pit frame and wood shed, shaft gig, carpenter's bench, and a variety of other effects in general use in mines.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 25, 1882.

# PUBLIC SALE—WILLOW BANK MINE.

MR. G. T. SMITH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the mine, on Thursday, the 30th day of April next, by order of the Liquidator of the Willow Bank Mining Company (Limited), the WILLOW BANK MINE SETT, LEASES, MACHINERY, &c.

This set is situated six miles north-east of Aberystwyth, adjoining on the north-east Pen-y-Cefn Mine, and on the east Lletty-Evan-hen Mine, both of which are now being worked by the Lerry Mines Company; on the south it adjoins the East Daren set, a very profitable mine; and on the west it is within half a mile of the Bronydd Mine. The main lode, running through the length of the set (about a mile) is the same as that being worked at Bronydd, Lletty-Evan-hen, and Bronydd-y-Stellan Mines. The lode is very wide, and strong and highly mineralised. It has been pronounced by competent practical authorities one of the finest and most promising in Cardiganshire, both the lode and the country through which it runs showing "unmistakable signs of a highly favourable character."

On the set are an agent's house, a smiths' shop, and a powder-house.

The mine, plant, and machinery will be first offered in one lot, and if not sold by Three o'clock in the afternoon on the day above-mentioned, the machinery will then be sold in lots.

Particulars of the leases, conditions of sale, and an inventory of the machinery, &c., may be obtained on application to the liquidator, Mr. R. B. MAXY, 117, Bishopsgate-street, Within, London; or to Mr. THEODORE PAUL, the auctioneer, both of Aberystwyth.

For the convenience of persons not able to attend the sale, sealed tenders, to be opened at the time of the sale, will be received by the liquidator in London up to Four o'clock on Tuesday, the 1st of April; and by Mr. THEODORE PAUL, the Auctioneer, up to the morning of sale.

# BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF. TO BRASS AND IRONFOUNDERS.

MR. THOMAS WATKINS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Guildhall Auction Rooms, Cardiff, on Thursday, the 3d day of April, 1882, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, all that capital BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, called the BUTE DOCK FOUNDRY, situate immediately adjacent to the West Bute Dock, Cardiff, and having a branch of the Taff Vale Railway running into it.

It comprises an EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, with a 16 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, boiler and fittings complete; three cupolas, capable of melting 40 tons per week; a boiler plate furnace, 150 tons of boxes, cranes, blacking mills, drying stoves, and dressing shop; a smiths' shop, with 16 fires; Oliver's cranes, and fan blast; a fitting shop, with three lathes; planing machine, three drilling machines, and three screwing machines; two pattern shops, and a great variety of plant for carrying on an extensive business; and an office and requisites, stable and yard, horses and carts.

All the buildings, machinery, and plant are in excellent condition and working order. The premises are fenced in by a substantial wall, and are held under the trustees of the Marquis of Bute, at a rent of £200 per annum, for a term of which ten years are unexpired.

This foundry is one of the oldest established in the neighbourhood, having been erected soon after the dock was opened, and is most conveniently situate for carrying on an extensive and lucrative business.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. GHOVER and DAVIS, solicitors, Cardiff; or to the auctioneer, who will show the premises.

# TO IRONMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, Glamorganshire, on Wednesday, the 23d of April, 1882, at Four o'clock P.M. (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), the LEASEHOLD IRONWORKS, called the ABERNANT IRONWORKS, situate in the VALE OF NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE, comprising the IRON MINE, COAL and FIRE-CLAY under about 127 acres of land; three blast furnaces, one cupola, two refineries, hot-blast stoves, calcining kilns, workshops, cast houses and appliances for making general castings, 21 cottages and other buildings, and steam engines and other plant and requisites for smelting works.

The works are capable of turning out about 250 tons of pig-iron per week. They are situate about 11 miles from Neath. The Neath Canal, which affords communication with the ports of Neath and Swansea, passes through the works, and the Vale of Neath Railway passes near thereto.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to THEODORE FOX, Esq., Neath Abbey; Mr. GODFREY, at the works; Mr. RANDALL, solicitor, Neath; or of the auctioneer, Neath.

The works may be viewed on application to the said Mr. GODFREY.

# GLAMORGANSHIRE—VALE OF NEATH AND ELSEWHERE. IMPORTANT SALE OF EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND MINERALS, being a portion of the YNISARWED PROPERTY, near to the shipping ports of BRITON FERRY and SWANSEA, and within seven hours of London by rail.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously sold by private contract, of which notice will be given), on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1882, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, at Three o'clock precisely, the YNISARWED DEMESNE LANDS and adjoining FARMS. One of the best properties in the Vale of Neath, so celebrated for beautiful scenery, extending the whole breadth of the valley, and up the hill side. One Lot. About 800 acres in a ring fence, forming a block of land nearly one mile and a half in length, and a mile in width, bounded by the River Neath. A trout stream and salmon river, in which there is a fishery. Situate five miles from Neath, only eight from the seaboard and Briton Ferry, thirteen from Swansea, and about one mile from the Resolven station of the Vale of Neath Railway.

They comprise rich deep alluvial soil of great fertility, and good arable, meadow, and pasture land, with over 100 acres of wood, forming excellent coverts. There is a modern residence, and excellent stabling, out offices and farm buildings.

The property commands magnificent views, and offers, either as a residence or an investment, advantages as to scenery, and in an agricultural and mineral point of view, rarely combined.

With the MINERALS, consisting of a COLLIERY, out on an old lease, which will expire in about 4 years, when there will be a considerable increase in the royalties; and VALUABLE SEAMS of STEAM and OTHER COAL (recently come into hand), in effect inexhaustible, being estimated to yield over 23,000,000 tons (net), all within workable depth. A considerable portion being above level, crops out on the property. Some of these seams (and particularly) having rocks, roofs, and good floors, require virtually no timber, and being worked by level and to the side may be worked with an almost normal capital.

The minerals being in hand, may at once be turned to account. The Neath Canal, giving water communication to the shipping ports of Briton Ferry and Swansea, runs through the property; and the Vale of Neath Railway, with which a junction may readily be made, passes within 50 yards of it.

The other lots comprise THREE FARMS (One Lot), 221 A. 3 N. 31 P., with right of common attached, a very improvable property, eleven miles from Swansea, and within three miles of stations on two railways. A capital road, passing through the property, connects it with those stations, and with Swansea and all parts.

Also, GLYNCOCH FARM, 54 A. 2 R. 18 P., abounding in game, being in the midst of preserves, upon which there are about 26 acres of timber, excellent coverts. Good fishing in the neighbourhood. Situate within seven miles of Swansea, and three of a railway station. The Swansea and Carmarthen turnpike-road passes within half a mile.

LLETTYMAUR, a VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, three miles from Neath, and other property, with the MINERALS, consisting of VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL and DEPOSITS of IRON ORE.

Apply for printed particulars, or to purchase by private contract, to Messrs. DAVIES and BERNARD, solicitors, Wells; B. HOOPER, Esq., solicitor, Torquay; W. M. WILKINSON, Esq., solicitor, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields; A. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., solicitor, Neath; to the auctioneer, Neath; or to Mr. L. GRUFFITHS, Ynysgerwn, Neath, agent to and who will appoint a person to show the property.

# FOR SALE, TWO CORNISH MULTITUBULAR BOILERS.

22 ft. long, 6 ft. in diameter, weighing about 6 tons, each in excellent condition. For further particulars, apply to JOHN AKFORD, 6, King-street, Queen-square, Bristol.

# THE HUNDON FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, close to CAISTON, in LANCASHIRE, with possession, comprising 181 acres of superior agricultural land, with an EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE BED of rich IRONSTONE.

MR. ROBINS begs to notify that the above FREEHOLD PROPERTY was not sold at the auction, on Tuesday last, and MAY NOW BE TREATED FOR BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Full particulars, with plan and analysis, and report of an eminent mining expert, may be had of ROBERT OWSTON, Esq., solicitor, Briggs; and of Mr. ROBINS, estate agent, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S.W.

# MALLEABLE IRONWORKS AND FORGES, AND OTHER SUBJECTS, NEAR AIRDRIE, FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, within the Faculty Hall Sale Room, Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 5th day of April next, at Two o'clock afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

1.—The GARTNESS MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, situated in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about twelve miles distant from Glasgow. The works contain EIGHTEEN PUDDLING and FOUR HEATING FURNACES, with suitable MACHINERY, FITTINGS, and APPLIANCES, and there are in connection with them eight and a half shops; fitting shop, with small engine for driving turning lathe, and hammer for breaking setting; pig-iron sheds, iron racks, other stores; manager's house, consisting of eleven apartments; house of two workmen; occupied as a store, with cellars, office; storekeeper's dwelling-house; or 10 workmen's houses; stables to accommodate 18 horses, harness-room, cart and straw sheds, dairy and boiler-house.

These works, when in operation, turned out from 160 to 180 tons of malleable iron weekly.

There are also about TWENTY ACRES of LAND, in a high state of cultivation. 2.—The GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORGES, situated in the immediate vicinity of the rolling mills, before described; they are three in number, and are worked partly by steam, partly by water-power. In connection with them are smiths' shops, weighing machine and weighing-house, office and store-houses, and 9 workmen's houses. The forges are in good working condition, and are capable of making shafts of 12 to 12 tons weight and under.

The locality in which these works are situated is very favourable for obtaining supplies of iron and coal on the best terms, and for communication with the market.

3.—STEADING of GROUND at BAWBYARD, near Airdrie, fued by the Glasgow Iron and Steel Company, from Mr. Gavin Black, of Bawyards, together with the workmen's houses erected thereon. There are twenty-nine separate dwellings, and the duty is £11 8s. 8d. per annum.

4.—STEADING of GROUND in Johnston-street, Airdrie, held in feu from the proprietor of Wester Moffat, together with the workmen's houses erected thereon. There are seven separate dwellings, and the yearly feu duty is £3 9s. 10d.

For further particulars apply to McCLELLAND, SON, and SMITH, accountants, 111, St. Vincent-street; MORRISON and ANDERSON, writers, St. Vincent-place; or to THOMAS and KIRKWOOD, writers, West George-street, Glasgow, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup.

# EAST COLLAGOMBE MINE AND MACHINERY, LAMERTON, NEAR TAVISTOCK.—FOR SALE, this VALUABLE MINE AND MACHINERY, on which £6000 has been spent. Lease, 21 years, from August, 1857.

The set contains not only all the rich lodes of Collocombe, but also three north lodes recently opened on of still greater promise, and all within 75 fms. of the present engine-shaft, and can, therefore, all be worked at one expense by the same engine. The south lode has been cut in the 40 fm. level east, and a cross-cut commenced from the 50 fm. level, which has nearly reached it at that depth.—Apply to Mr. DOWSON, 18, Change-alley; or Mr. ALEX. 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

F.S.—Part of purchase money in free shares.

# IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COAL FIELD.—OPPORTUNITY OFFERS itself, in consequence of the retirement of a partner for a PERSON OF CAPITAL TO TAKE A SHARE IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COLLIERIES IN YORKSHIRE, comprising several hundred acres of the noblest Barnsley coal; or, if preferred, a large field may be had on lease by a responsible tenant, on fair and liberal terms. Railway communication exists from the coal field to the populous manufacturing districts, and to London.—Apply to Messrs. BROWN and JARVIS, mining engineers, Barnsley.

# COLLIERY FOR SALE, IN WALES.—FOR SALE, a VALUABLE COLLIERY, well situated, in work, and paying. Not very expensive to take to.—Apply by letter, to "A. B.," care of Mr. E. Hibbard, Newport, Monmouthshire.

# ON SALE, a FREEHOLD SLATE AND SLAB PROPERTY, near PORTMADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE. The above property offers an excellent opportunity for capitalists, as there is upon it a large body of rock and slate running through, with every facility to work the quarry to a great advantage, being the road, within a short distance of the above harbour, and close to a line of railway in contemplation. There are other promising quarries in the immediate locality. Water power can be got on the property.—Prospectuses, reports, and every information may be had by capitalists, on application by letter, addressed to "T. S. T.," Portmadoc, North Wales.

# FOR SALE, a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, highly finished, and nearly equal to new, with boiler complete.—Apply to R. PIERCE, Camborne, Cornwall.

# FOR SALE, a splendid 24 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with BOILER, fittings, &c., complete, equal to new, having been best recently erected.—Apply to Mr. EVANS, 1, Bunhill-row, London.

# MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, about THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of COAL GROUND, lying between the celebrated Rhondda seams of coal, together with the Aberdare and Treorchy measures. A large brattice pit has been sunk on the property, to the depth of about 70 yards. The property adjoins the Taff Vale Railway, and is within half a mile of the post town of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, and 12½ miles from the port of Cardiff. Terms and further particulars, apply to Messrs. BERRY and CAMPBELL, solicitors, square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.; or to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., mining engineer, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

# BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLICITORS LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROPRIETORS METHOD OF PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1880.



BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid
1000	Alberley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	60	..	7 8 0	0 15 0-Mar. 1882
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 8 0	40	..	12 10 0	0 15 0-Mar. 1882
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	80	..	35 10 0	1 5 0-Dec. 1881
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just	91 8 0	220	..	445 15 0	2 10 0-Feb. 1882
1000	Carn Breese (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	72 1/2	..	271 10 0	2 0 0-Jan. 1882
200	Cefn Cwrm Brynno (lead), Cardigan	33 0 0	33	..	9 0 0	4 0 0-April, 1881
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	32	..	1 0 0	0 7 0-Jan. 1882
254	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	105	..	4 10 0	2 0 0-Jan. 1882
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	25	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yearly.
350000	Ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24	..	1 per cent.	Half-yearly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	31	..	4 12 0	0 7 0-Jan. 1882
612	Creechbrow and Penryn, St. Columb	5 0 0	21	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-Jan. 1882
867	Cwm Eddin (lead), Cardigan	7 10 0	21	..	0 18 0	0 15 0-Jan. 1882
128	Cwmtythir (lead), Cardigan	60 0 0	200	..	239 10 0	4 0 0-Mar. 1882
280	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	280	..	142 0 0	5 0 0-June, 1881
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	417 1/2	..	790 0 0	8 0 0-Mar. 1882
358	Delonath (copper), tin, Blazey [S.E.]	128 17 6	580	..	567 10 0	9 0 0-Feb. 1882
3000	Dyffrynwm (lead), Wales	12 6 0	10	..	0 7 0	0 2 6-Mar. 1882
512	East Baaset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	46	..	58 0 0	2 0 0-Mar. 1882
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	34	..	81 10 0	1 0 0-Mar. 1882
300	East Darran (lead), Cardigan	32 0 0	45	..	2 5 0	0 10 0-Feb. 1882
1400	Evan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	—	..	20 3 4	0 10 0-May, 1881
2800	Fordale (id.) [L.] [2500 £25 pd., 240 £20 pd.]	35	—	..	—	—Dec. 1881
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4 1/2	..	0 16 0	0 2 0-Mar. 1882
6000	Great South Toluca [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	3 1/2	..	7 18 0	0 5 0-Dec. 1881
1798	Great Wheel Forge (tin), Breage	18 0 0	30	..	1 10 0	0 10 0-Jan. 1882
5008	Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7	..	1 17 6	0 5 0-Mar. 1882
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	3 1/2	..	0 7 0	0 1 0-Mar. 1882
1024	Hibernian (id.), near Liskeard	8 10 0	37	..	18 0 0	1 15 0-Feb. 1882
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardigan	18 15 0	210	..	383 10 0	2 0 0-Mar. 1882
9000	Marble Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	10 1/2	..	1 12 0	0 5 0-Jan. 1882
1800	Mineral Mining Co. (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170	..	81 10 0	3 10 0-Jan. 1882
30000	Minning Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	18 1/2	..	14 7 11	0 7 0-Dec. 1881
640	Mout Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	35	..	18 0 7	0 10 0-Mar. 1882
6000	New Birch Tor and Vetter Con. (tin)	1 6 6	2 1/2	..	0 3 6	0 1 0-Sep. 1881
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 8 4	4 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-Mar. 1882
1868	North Grambler (copper), Redruth	0 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 10 4	0 8 0-Mar. 1882
5000	Orehead (lead), Flint	0 0 0	1 1/2	..	36 12 6	0 3 0-Mar. 1882
6400	Par Conals (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	5	..	12 10 0	2 10 0-Sep. 1881
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	—	..	6 19 6	0 10 0-Dec. 1881
1772	Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5	..	63 0 0	1 5 0-Feb. 1882
1120	Providence (tin), Uye Lelant [S.E.]	10 8 7	43	..	0 3 0	0 3 0-Mar. 1882
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	4 1/2	..	1250 0 0	100 0 0-Quarterly.
16	Rhosonowr (lead)	80 0 0	—	..	106 0 0	1 10 0-Mar. 1882
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 8 0	325	..	358 5 0	1 0 0-Jan. 1882
512	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	18 19 8	107 1/2	..	9 15 0	1 0 0-Jan. 1882
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), St. Just	31 17 9	52 1/2	..	484 10 0	0 10 0-Nov. 1881
280	Spearhead Mine (tin), Redruth	8 0 0	26	..	5 6 0	0 2 6-Jan. 1882
910	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 0 0	31 1/2	..	11 3 6	0 5 0-Feb. 1882
9500	Tamar Con. (sil.-lead), Beamanot [S.E.]	8 10 0	21 1/2	..	55 0 0	2 0 0-Mar. 1882
6000	Tinorot (cop.), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	11	..	1 12 6	0 15 0-Jan. 1882
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	87 10 0	100	..	22 5 0	0 5 0-Feb. 1882
1024	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	25	..	14 10 0	3 0 0-June, 1881
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 10 0	13	..	100 11 3	1 0 0-Feb. 1882
6000	West Baaset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	101	..	0 17 0	0 3 0-Jan. 1882
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	41	..	338 0 0	8 0 0-Feb. 1882
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4	..	679 10 0	3 0 0-Feb. 1882
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	280	..	929 0 0	2 0 0-Mar. 1882
512	Wheel Baaset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	101	..	26 12 6	0 12 6-Feb. 1882
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	31	..	0 10 0	0 5 0-Feb. 1882
2000	Wh. Falmouth and Sperris	3 0 0	90	..	400 10 0	5 0 0-Feb. 1882
128	Wh. Friendship (copper), Devon	3 0 0	18	..	12 10 0	1 0 0-Jan. 1882
812	Wh. Gwili (sil.-lead), Kenwyn, Kes	3 10 0	17	..	0 8 0	0 5 0-July, 1880
4800	Wh. Ludoct (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	3 1/2	..	0 8 0	0 5 0-July, 1880
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uye Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	46	..	41 9 3	0 2 6-June, 1880
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	15 1/2	..	295 3 0	7 10 0-Feb. 1882
80	Wh. Ovels (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	800	..	134 15 0	1 0 0-Feb. 1882
586	Wh. Seton (tin), copper, Camborne	68 10 0	128	..	44 10 0	0 15 0-Feb. 1882
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	17 1/2	..	43 17 6	2 0 0-Oct. 1881
6000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	51	..	—	—

† Dividends paid every two months. ‡ Dividends paid every three months.

## MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (sil.-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	80	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-Mar. 1883
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 7 7	1 1/2	..	20 3 0	0 2 6-April, 1880
3048	Caruorth (tin), St. Just	3 15 0	1 1/2	..	0 19 6	0 2 0-Sep. 1880
6000	Charlotte United, Penryn	2 8 10	—	..	0 18 0	0 1 6-Sep. 1880
388	Condurrow (cop.), Camborne	30 0 0	75	..	85 0 0	2 0 0-June, 1881
4076	Devin and Cornwall (copper)	16 13 8	—	..	0 10 0	0 2 6-Feb. 1882
147	Dong (tin), Gwili	89 2 8	18	..	16 7 6	1 0 0-Mar. 1882
2800	Drake Wallis (tin), Redruth	3 0 0	14	..	0 7 6	0 2 6-June, 1881
3048	East Falmouth (sil.-lead), Kenwyn, Kes	3 0 0	14	..	0 7 6	0 2 6-June, 1881
128	East Pool (tin), copper, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	200	..	305 0 0	2 10 0-Aug. 1883
2048	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 18 6	—	..	0 8 0	0 5 0-July, 1880
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5	..	41 9 3	0 2 6-June, 1880
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	49 10 0	17 1/2	..	23 0 0	1 0 0-July, 1880
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	231 10 0	7 10 0-Feb. 1882
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cal. [S.E.]	4 10 0	2 1/2	..	2 16 0	0 2 6-Nov. 1880
5900	Kelly Bros (copper), Llantrisant	4 15 0	11 1/2	..	0 8 0	0 2 0-Feb. 1882
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200	..	1420 0 0	0 5 0-June, 1882
160	Levant (cop.), St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	1091 0 0	8 0 0-May, 1880
6000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.]	3 18 0	1 1/2	..	2 1 0	0 2 6-May, 1880
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35	..	56 0 0	1 0 0-Sep. 1880
2000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	1 1/2	..	0 2 0	0 2 0-May, 1880
512	Rosewarne United (cop.), Gwennap	19 6 4	27 1/2	..	38 10 0	1 0 0-Sep. 1880
13900	Sorridge Con. (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	11 1/2	..	60 0 0	0 30 0-June, 1882
20000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	19 0 0	285	..	0 13 6	0 3 0-June, 1882
4000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 0 0	3 1/2	..	0 13 6	0 3 0-June, 1882
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	18	..	7 0 0	0 10 0-Sep. 1880
20000	Uvalde of Towry (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 13 6	3 1/2	..	0 5 0	0 1 0-July, 1883
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	60	..	38 1 9	0 10 0-April, 1882
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	18 10 0	3 1/2	..	0 8 0	0 5 0-Mar. 1883
4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 6 1/2	1 1/2	..	1 12 0	0 7 6-Nov. 1880
1024	Wheel Gwili (tin), Penryn	3 4 0	18	..	0 18 6	0 2 0-Sep. 1880
1024	Wheel Killy (tin), Uye Lelant [S.E.]	4 16 6	1 1/2	..	0 18 6	0 2 0-July, 1882
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	1 1/2	..	0 10 0	0 10 0-May, 1880
1024	Wheel Margery (tin), copper	16 13 0	8	..	280 5 0	7 0 0-June, 1882
100	Wheel Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440	..	10 2 6	0 7 6-Jan. 1883
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin), copper, Gwennap	13 2 6	5	..	—	—

## FOREIGN MINES.

2444	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	116	..	280 0 0	5 0 0-Dec. 1881
12000	Cobre Cop. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	34	..	98 12 0	1 0 0-Jan. 1882
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	7 1/2	..	6 8 0	0 5 0-Jan. 1882
10000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3 1/2	..	1 7 6	0 2 6-Feb. 1882
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0	24	..	18 5 0	1 0 0-June, 1881
18000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	..	0 9 0	0 1 0-Mar. 1882
14000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7 8	..	8 6 3	0 3 4-July, 1881
10000	Lusitania (id. of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	..	0 19 0	0 1 0-Feb. 1882
103815	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 5 0	0 1 0-July, 1882
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 5 0	0 1 0-July, 1882
11000	St. John del Rey [L.]	15 0 0	69 1/2	..	46 6 0	3 0 0-Dec. 1881
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	0 3 0	0 2 0-June, 1880

## FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Unt. (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0	0 15 0-Nov. 1883
10000	Barriar Lead, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.]	4 10 0	3 1/2	..	15 per cent.	May, 1883
10000	Fontigaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	..	1 0 0	1 0 0-June, 1885
45174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	8 1/2	..	1 16 6	0 4 0-Feb. 1883

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 6 ..	1 1/2 ..	3/4	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6 ..	3 1/2 ..	3/4	Dec. 1860
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	—	3/4	Dec. 1862
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0 ..	12 ..	3/4	Feb. 1863
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0 ..	—	—	Jan. 1859
40000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6 ..	—	—	Jan. 1861
10000	Coplapo Smelting [L.] Chile	10 0 0 ..	8 1/2 ..	—	Fully paid.
25000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	1 1/2	Fully paid.
10000	East of the River, Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	1 1/2	Sept. 1861
80000	East Kongsberg Na. ve Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	—	—	April, 1861
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0 ..	—	—	Dec. 1861
30000	Ellendale and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	—	July, 1858
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0 ..	—	—	Fully paid.
35000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0 ..	3 1/2 ..	—	Fully paid.
10000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 5 0 ..	1 1/2 ..	1	Mar. 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	—	—	Nov. 1861
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0 ..	—	—	Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalonian (lead, sil.) Thessaly [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	—	—	June, 1860
10000	Karibita Colliery Company [L.]	0 10 0 ..	—	—	Dec. 1861
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	—	—	Jan. 1862
30000	Lagunaxo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6 ..	—	—	Mar. 1862
40000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	—	—	Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg	1 0 0 ..	—	—	Nov. 1858
80000	New Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0 ..	—	—	Nov. 1861
40000	Nachua Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	—	—	April, 1861
40000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	—	—	Nov. 1861
10000	Scottish Ashmole Silver Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	2 1/2 ..	2	Fully paid.
15000	South Europe Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0 ..	—	—	May, 1860
40000	St. John's United (copper), lead, Newfoundland [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	—	—	Fully paid.
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 25 £1 paid]	0 17 6 ..	—	—	Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	0 10 0 ..	—	—	Oct. 1859
12000	Wheat Ellen, South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 4 0 ..	4 1/2 ..	—	Fully paid.
35425	Wheat Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0 ..	18s ..	—	Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0 ..	—	—	Fully paid.